MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHINA has a national debt of approximately a billion and a half dollars, most of which is secured on the receipts of three revenues —Customs, Salt and Railways. These three revenues are in general under the supervision of foreigners officially in the employ of the Chinese government, but unofficially acting as guardians of the foreign interests that made the loans. Chinese government loan bonds listed on the stock exchanges of the world stand between 70 and 90 thus showing that in the estimation of financiers, China's credit is as good as that of the average country whose financial stability is recognized at all. In the light of the financial condition of many nations of the world at the close of the European war, China is probably in a potentially better financial condition than most countries. In practically every case where intelligent foreign advice has been given a chance in the administration of a Chinese revenue the result has been satisfactory for both China and for the foreign interest concerned. The Salt Tax which originally turned in to Peking a revenue of $20,000,000 now averages $70,000,000 a year and the cost of salt to the people has not been increased. Salt has always been a government monopoly in China and although the administration is not yet ideal, few intelligent Chinese are to be found who do not admit that foreign supervision has been beneficial. There are less than forty foreigners in the entire administration, most of the actual administration being in the hands of the Chinese themselves. Most Chinese criticism of foreign supervision of their finances is aimed at the customs which has been largely packed with foreigners, there being about 1,500 of some 20 different nationalities in the various departments. Intelligent Chinese feel that their nationals have not been given opportunities for experience in executive management in this

department that the Salt Gabelle has provided. In the management of the various railroads the number of foreigners in executive positions in proportion to Chinese is infinitesimal. In the Chinese postal department, which is also under foreign supervision, the number of foreigners employed are in the proportion of approximately one to 300 Chinese.

WHEN President Wilson assumed office in 1913 one of his first official acts, thought to have been upon the advice of Secretary of State Bryan, was to withdraw the official support of the American government from the Six Power Financial Group that had been formed for the purpose of financing railroad construction and development in China. The reason given for the withdrawal was that the terms of the proposed loans infringed upon the sovereign rights of China, and that America a democratic country could take no part in such an enterprise. Then the war came on the next year and since that time China has obtained her foreign money from Japan. Although no public statement has been made as to the exact amount advanced by Japan to China, it is estimated that the Island Empire has advanced approximately Yen 300,000,000 or G. $150,000,000 to China since the beginning of the war in Europe. Practically all of this money has been used in foolish non-productive internal military adventures and outside of the production of several millionaires among government officials, it has done little good to China. In fact it has done irreparable harm for it has served to fasten on the country a military weight that is now bankrupting the nation. Japan didn't expect the war to end for three or four years longer and in that time she hoped to have China under her control through the militarism she had subsidized on this side of the Yellow Sea. Now the Japanese government and the Japanese Bankers are in a hole of their own making for they can't recover the money they have advanced and the whole world, China very much included, is viewing with genuine suspicion and alarm her activities on the Asiatic mainland.

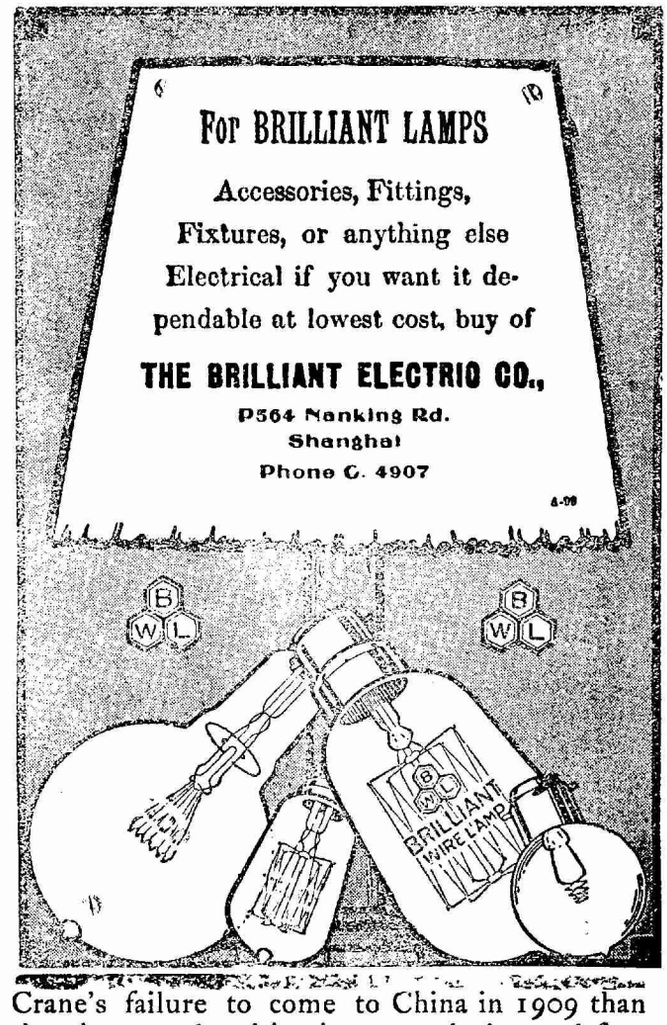
THERE is a well-based feeling among the leading nations that the germs of the next great war exist in the Orient—or in China to be exact. China is potentially wealthy and western civilization needs the raw products of this country. Efforts to recoup war losses and to minimize war taxation burdens simply increases the pressure. Although imperialism received a sad blow in the war, it is not yet dead. The spirit of imperialism and militarism that had such a wonderful development in Germany and Russia has now been transferred to the Orient and in Japan has found a most fertile field. Some of the new spirits of democracy that the war developed has also percolated into Japan, but in developing in Japan it is up against the same obstacles that German autocracy placed in the way of democracy. Japan is now practicing exactly what she learned in her close study of the West. Japan would be in the same weak position of China to-day had she not applied the same tools that the West has been applying in the Orient. China which has always had a paternalistic big family style of government is also headed in the same direction unless the Western world decides to apply out here the new democratic principles the world war developed. China presents the finest possible laboratory for the development of international cooperation as exemplified in the kind of a League of Nations that men dreamed would come out of the war.

WHEN the American government proposed the organization of a new consortium or loan group for the purpose of financing the development of China, President Wilson doubtless had these things in mind. America is in best possible position to bring about better conditions in China. She can approach China with clean hands and a record of disinterested diplomacy in the Orient. There is naturally suspicion and jealousy but in spite of it all there is a well developed feeling in the West that the old game is not worth the effort; that the time is now ripe for a new policy in China as well as in the rest of Asia. There are no vital differences that can not be ironed out by America, Great Britain and France in working together in China—working together for the development of China as well as for themselves. Great Britain and France while not now in a position to extend actual financial assistance are in a position to do their part through the pooling of their developed and undeveloped interests in this part of the world. America can and should assist Great Britain and France in China for the development here will be reflected in earlier reconstruction and rehabilitation on the other side. If these nations work together *with China* Japan naturally will fall in line. Whether the fall will be graceful or violent depends upon the leaders of Japan. The development of the natural democratic tendencies of China will end Japanese imperialism and militarism quickly and painlessly—at least painlessly for the outside world for the Japanese people will attend to the matter themselves.

THE American government recently decided that it would make no more loans to Europe. The reason for this decision probably had its foundation in the disinclination of the American people to purchase any more bonds of certain foreign nations for loans that were

being used for warlike purposes. The American people generally are more or less "fed up" on spending money for the "saving" of peoples whose chief activities are hating these on the other side of the boundary line. There is quite a question whether America would take up any foreign loan at the present time. But if the bonds of any nation could be taken up, China probably has a better chance than any other country at the present time. There is a tremendous sentiment for China in America and this would help, providing the amount is not too large, and also providing the matter is handled properly. Other factors to be considered are the political conditions in America which always precede a national election, with the Peace Treaty muddle thrown in to complicate the problem. As far as the Peace Treaty and the general war settlement is concerned, China and America stand on practically the same ground. Both America and China also have no illusions regarding the stand of Japan in respect to the consortium loan. A consortium loan to China under American guidance with able representation in the field will be opposed by Japan both openly and secretly. Whether China should have a large sum of money or whether China should have no money at all under present conditions is yet to be decided largely by America and by China. Whether the decision is money or no money, the American policy toward China and also toward Japan will have to be positive and continuing otherwise we start along the pathway that leads to the thing that many on both sides of the Pacific and the Atlantic as well are prophesing.

THE Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 16, according to the *American Wireless News Service*, by a unanimous vote favorably reported on the nomination of Hon. Charles R. Crane as American Minister to China. There is one interesting phase of this endorsement that is of particular interest at the present time, and that refers to Mr. Crane's previous appointment as American Minister to China in 1909. When Mr. Crane was appointed American Minister to China by President Taft, in 1909 Mr. Philander C. Knox was Secretary of State. Now Mr. Knox is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, hence the interesting coincidence. The real story regarding Mr. Crane's failure to come to China in 1909 has never been told but there has been much interesting conjecture. The most interesting and widely circulated report was to the effect that his failure to come to China was due to objections raised by Japan. This statement was circulated in China by the Japanese at the time and recently was printed again in the Japanese paper in Peking. As a matter of plain fact the Japanese had no more to do with Mr. Crane's failure to come to China in 1909 than they have to do with the normal rise and flow of the tide and to make such a statement is the grossest form of insult to both China and America alike.



THE Tokyo government is planning to create a publicity administration for China and has appointed Mr. Ijuin, former Japanese Minister to Italy, who is well acquainted with Chinese affairs, as its Director-General. Minister Ijuin is to be assisted in the work of publicity by Yu Chi-ming (Chinese translator), former Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who will receive the official title of Associate Director of Publicity. It appears that the creation of such an administration has been definitely decided upon by the Japanese government. Who or what organ shall control the administration has, however, not yet been settled. The *Nichi Nichi*, an influential Japanese paper in Tokyo, advocated in a leading article on February 20 that the administration be placed directly under the Cabinet and that its scope should be wider than that originally planned. The same paper outlined how the publicity work could be done effectively in China. In the first place, newspapers like the *North China Daily News* and the *China Press* should be established at Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Hankow and Tientsin and all the small papers and

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news agencies should be amalgamated with them. Secondly, Chinese scholars like Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Justice, and foreign writers who have a similar standing as that of Dr. Morrison, political adviser to the Chinese government, should be engaged to run those papers. The *Nichi Nichi* concluded that unless all this is done, the mere organization of a publicity administration would not secure for the Japanese Empire the desired result in the way of creating a public opinion in Japan's favor. The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Uchida, is apparently thinking along the same line, and has been working for the concentration of all publicity efforts in one central organ. He disclosed this thought when in reply to an inquiry from members of Parliament he said: "our publicity plans are different from those in other countries, but we are trying to unify them in order to secure the best result." Part of the latest Japanese propaganda program has evidently been carried out although the publicity administration may not yet have been actually created. In Peking a few months ago the *North China Standard* was established to compete with the *Peking Daily News* and the *Peking Leader*, two English language dailies run, managed and edited by the Chinese. In Tientsin there was established half a year ago a Japanese daily called the *China Advertiser*, which, although publishing much commercial information, devotes its leading column to the discussion of political subjects. In addition to these, many Japanese newspapers published in the Chinese language are found all over the country, all of which are advocating one policy dictated by some-one in Tokyo. Nor has Japan spared labor or money in the magazine field. One important monthly in the English language, *The Asian Review*, was launched a few months ago in Tokyo, and is now boasting an international circulation larger than that of any magazine in the Far East. Half a year ago Japan is reported to have influenced another English language monthly magazine in China published by an American citizen to change its policy toward the Japanese point of view. On the top of all these English and Chinese newspapers and magazines owned by the Japanese government, a Japanese director-general of publicity will be placed in the near future if we read the message from Tokyo correctly.

China's Finance for 1919

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

AT the end of 1919, China'a national debt amounted to silver dollars, one billion and a half. It was, to be more exact, $1,474,000,000. For the last three years, this country's total indebtedness, exclusive of overdue military and administrative expenditures, and exclusive of such loans as those which were contracted really for productive or industrial purposes, remained more or less stationary. In 1917 it was $1,447,000,000. One year later it was $1,449,000,000. These figures which are approximately correct have been compiled from voluminous official documents accessible to few privileged individuals in the capital. To a nation like China which has a huge area, fertile and full of rich mineral resources, and an immense population, thrifty and industrious, a national debt of one billion and a half, which is equivalent to £150,000,000 at the pre-war exchange rate of $10 (Chinese currency) per pound, is insignificant, when it is remembered that the national debt for Great Britain at the close of the war was £5,700,000, for France £7,500,000,000, for Italy £3,000,000,000, for the United States of America £2,250,000,000, for Germany £8,000,000,000 and for Austria £6,000,000,000.

The year 1919 was considered by Chinese financial authorities as the darkest period since the establishment of the Republic in 1912. At its beginning, there was no hope of securing a single cent from foreign sources, for in December 1918 the Allied Powers agreed not to finance China pending a settlement of the differences between North and South. Nor was the prospect of getting money within the country bright.

Japan, which lent to China in 1918 nearly Yen 250,000,000, had most solemnly pledged to the Diplomatic Crops that she would refrain from supporting Chinese militarists financially, a pledge she however violated later. In addition to this, 1918 left to its successor an unpleasant legacy of the overdue military expenditure of $40,000,000, for the repayment of which great pressure was brought to bear upon the government.

The annual expenditure of the Chinese government always exceeds the income, but the deficit in 1919, to make the situation worse, was nearly eight million dollars a month, although it was considerably less than that for 1918. During the latter part of the Manchu Dynasty and in the first year of the Republic, the monthly expenditure amounted to only $4,200,000. In 1913, it came to $6,000,000; in 1916 and 1917 it reached $8,000,000; and in 1918 it was increased to $15,000,000. After the enforcement of the most rigid economies, the expenditure in 1919 was reduced to $12,000,000, made up as follows:—

Administrative Expenditure.....	$3,065,161.79
Ordinary Military Expenditure	5,705,136.12
Extraordinary Military Expenditure	3,020,000.00
Frontier Guard and subsidiary Expenditure	160,000.00

Details of Expenditure

Details of the monthly administrative expenditure are of exceptional interest, showing in a comprehensive way the exact cost to run the Chinese government. They are given here as follows:—

Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

1. Ministry Proper	$38,642.00	
2. Legation Abroad	196,273.00	$ 234,915.00

Ministry of Interior:

1. Ministry Proper	$64,495.26	
2. Military Police	94,000.00	
3. Police Department within the City ...	180,019.83	
4. Manchu Palace Police.....	7,396.00	
5. Police Department in Suburbs	15,000.00	
6. Pao-An Gendarme	12,000.00	
7. Peking Hospitals	5,870.00	
8. Police Officers Training School	3,238.00	
9. Work House for the Poor	3,000.00	
10. Museum	1,000.00	
11. Bureau for the Preparation of Parliamentary Affairs	11,135.00	
12. Central Plague Prevention Bureau including Branch at Suiyuan	10,239.33	407,393.43

Ministry of Finance:

Presidential Office:—(1 to 9)		
1. Salary and Allowance of President ...	$104,000.00	
2. Salaries and Allowance of Advisers and Councillors	96,800.00	
3. Salaries of Foreign Advisers.....	7,526.02	
4. Salaries of Officials	24,000.00	
5. Bureau of Military Affairs	10,000.00	
6. Bureau of Presidential Guard	32,832.00	
7. Bureau of Couriers	13,036.00	
8. Police	1,161.00	
9. Cabinet	53,256.00	
10. Bureau of Statistics.....	11,078.00	
11. Bureau of Legislation	17,986.00	
12. Bureau of Appointments	9,477.00	
13. Bureau of Publications	9,000.00	
14. Foreign Advisers	11,550.00	
15. Post-Bellum Economic Investigation Commission	80,000.00	
16. Commission on Foreign Affairs	2,000.00	

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17. Commission on Finance	$2,000.00	
18. Commission on Reorganization	2,000.00	
19. Ministry Proper	59,328.00	
20. Stamp Tax Bureau	2,927.00	
21. Public Assay Office	600.00	
22. Government Property Bureau	7,536.00	
23. Public Loan Bureau	4,100.00	
24. Foreign Advisers	7,726.00	
25. Bureau for the issue of Copper Notes	3,333.33	
26. Bureau for the Establishment of Agricultural and Industrial Banks	1,619.00	
27. Subscription to Charitable institutions	416.66	
28. Advertisement	2,500.00	
29. Subsidy to School of Finance	600.00	
30. Contributions	400.00	
31. Parliament	373,650.00	
32. Board of Audit	42,069.00	
33. Administrative Court	18,607 00	
34. Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs	21,985.31	
35. Mongolian and Tibetan School	2,956.50	
36. Reception Bureau	500.00	
37. Salaries to Princes	54,633.64	
38. Lama's Pension	10,860.09	
39. Tsing Historiographical Bureau	13,984.00	
40. Bureau for the Punishment of Administrative Officials	2,083.50	
41. Bureau for the Punishment of Judicial Officials	1,923.30	
42. Bureau of Immigration	4,520.00	
43. Bureau of Flood Relief	3,900.00	
44. Bureau of Currency	13,000.00	
45. Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Sales Bureau	26,000.00	
46. Pension for Tsing Household	250,000.00	
47. Pension for Bannermen, Mei-yuen	3,894.08	
48. Pension for Bannermen, Peking	418,215.46	
49. Pension for Bannermen, East and West Tombs	9,203.53	$1,850,863.46

Ministry of Justice:

1. Ministry Proper	$27,000.00	
2. Supreme Court	18,492.60	
3. Procurator General	6,000.00	
4. Higher Courts	9,200.00	
5. District Courts	25,000.00	
6. Prisons	18,497.00	
7. Commission for the Compilation and Codification of Laws	12,000.00	
8. Law School	5,000.00	
9. Committee of Translation	2,000.00	
10. Subsidy to Police Courts	2,800.00	125,989,60

Ministry of Education:

1. Ministry Proper	$40,000.00	
2. Peking Government University	53,400 00	
3. College of Law and Politics	9,450.00	
4. College of Agriculture	7,840.00	
5. College of Medicine	9,483.00	
6. Industrial College	10,747.00	
7. Higher Normal School	30,816 00	
8. Peking Normal School	5,100.00	
9. Girls' Normal School	8,400.00	
10. School of Fine Art	2,340.00	
11. Subsidies to Various Institutions	14,933.00	
12. Students Abroad	14,933.00	
13. Subsidy to Local Schools	31,350.00	
14. National Historiographical Bureau	3,000.00	$ 241,792.00

Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce:

1. Ministry Proper	$50,000.00	
2. National Irrigation Bureau	7,200.00	
3. Yangtze and Huai Ho Rivers Irrigation Bureaux	2,000.00	
4. Weights and Measure Factory	8,000.00	
5. Experimental Stations	15,144.00	
6. Agricultural School	1,000.00	
7. Weather Bureau	700.00	
8. Bureau for the Examination of weights and measures	838.00	
9. Government Exhibition Bazaar	500.00	
10. Geological Survey Bureau	1,416.00	
11. Bureau of Mines for Kwangtung and Kwangsi	2,000.00	88,798.00

Ministry of Communications:

1. Ministry Proper	$76,713.00	
2. Educational Institutions	38,697.30	115,410.30
Total		$3,065.161.79

The following are details concerning the monthly military expenditure:

Ministry of War:

1. Ministry Proper	$78,061.91	
2. General Staff	50,000.00	
3. Subsidirary Organizations	3,895,488.60	
4. Military College	9,400.20	
5. Surveying School	6,414.00	
6. Aviation School	7,999.00	
7. Bureau of Mapping	6,030.00	
8. Bureau of Surveying	10,041.00	
9. Military Attache in England, Japan and U. S. A.	5,843.33	
10. Bureau for the Survey of Waterways	1,713.00	
11. Russian Frontier Investigation Committee	21,000.00	
12. War Participation Bureau	20,880.00	
13. Chiang Chun Yamen	50,805.25	
14. Fifteenth Division	185,057.36	
15. Sixteenth Division	229,472.25	
16. The Wei Troops	227,670.40	
17. The An-wu Troops	30,000.00	
18. Occupation Commission, Manchuria	30,000,00	
19. Occupation Commission, Yangtze	21,999.33	
20. Asst. Occupation Commission Yangtze	5,000.00	
21. Mounted Troops, Suiyuen	24,999.47	
22. Occupation Commission, 4th Section Charhar	4,500.00	$5,192,374.12

Ministry of Navy:

1. Ministry Proper	$34,400.00	
2. Subsidary Organizations	478,362.00	512,762.00
Total		$5,705,136.12

Such was the monthly expenditure, but what receipts were there to balance it? The government, in the late Ching Dynasty, managed to get along with the income from the provinces. In the first year of the Republic,

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Woolen & Worsted Goods Finishing Machinery

Silk Throwing Machinery:—
Silk Throwing machinery
Silk Weaving machinery
Silk Finishing machinery

Knitting Machinery:—
Hosiery and Underwear Machinery.

Bleaching & Dyeing Machinery:—
For Cotton, Woolen, Worsted and Silk Goods, Yarns and Raw Materials

Textile Mill Supplies:—
Beltings, Card Clothing, Cans, Bobbins, Shuttles Trucks, etc.

Machine Shop Equipments:—
Lathes, Planers, Boring, Milling, Drilling Machines, Special Machines, and Machine Tools

Machineries:—
Cigarette making machinery, Paper mill, Flour mill machinery, Sugar mill machinery, Match making machinery

Power Plant Equipments:—
Boilers, Engines, Turbines, etc.

Railway Equipments:—
Locomotives, rails, cars, etc.

Automobiles and Motor Cycles:—
Passenger Cars, Motor buses, Trucks, etc.

Metals and Metalwares:—
Nickel, Silver, Brass, Copper, Iron, and Steel rods, reinforcing steels, construction steels, boiler plates, hardwares, etc.

Chemicals:—
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General Merchandise

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Antimony Oxide
Tin Chinese No. 1
Tungsten Ore

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Hair, Bristles & Hairnets
Human & Horse Hair, Wool, Camel Hair, and Hairnets

Raw Cotton

Egg Products
Egg Albumen, Yolk and Powder.

Tea of all kinds

Silk goods and Raw Silks

Miscellaneous:—
Camphor, Gall nuts, Rice, Straw Braids, Hides & Skins.

General Merchandise.

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Reserve Fund **$81,425.61**
Resources **$10,000,000.00**

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little or no provincial remittance was received, but the expenditure was comparatively small and the deficit was easily met with the aid of foreign and domestic loans. In 1913 the amount of ordinary and extraordinary contributions unexpectedly increased to $50,000,000 through efforts of the late President Yuan Shih-kai. This sum did not include revenues from government properties, title deeds, wine and tobacco receipts, stamp tax, and the salt surplus revenue. In 1917 and 1918, the monthly income dwindled to about $4,220,000 on account of internal civil strife. This was made up of $3,500,000 from the salt revenue and $720,000 from other taxes. This was also the average amount received last year.

There was thus a monthly deficit of $8,000,000. For the purpose of making it up, the government tried to obtain foreign loans, but on account of the confused state of the financial market throughout the world and the continuation of civil war in China as having already been stated elsewhere, no important foreign financial aid was forthcoming until in November when the Wine and Tobacco loan of $30,000,000 Gold was signed with the Pacific Development Company with wine and tobacco receipts as security. Out of the loan proceeds $10,500,000 gold has been turned over to the government.

Domestic Loans

In 1919 the government also sought relief by the issue of domestic loan bonds to the extent of $200,000,000 bearing 7 percent interest for a term of 20 years, but the internal chaotic condition discouraged the people from investing their money in bonds and the project was a complete failure. The government was consequently compelled to conclude with the Chinese banks and banking houses numerous short term loans, and secured advances from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, accounting to more than $50,000,000 as temporary measures to meet arrears. All these short term loans are now due for repayment, and the ability of the new Minister of Finance, Li Shih-hao, and Pan Fu, Vice-Minister, is put to a test.

Another attempt to make up the deficit was the issue of what is called interest-bearing treasury notes, which are really equivalent to short term loans. About $10,000,000 of these notes were issued in the year, and this slightly helped out the desparate finances. The treasury notes carried interest at 6 percent per mil per month and could be cashed at maturity which is six months from date of issue. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications are agents for handling them.

Customs Revenue

The revenue which was of great assistance to the Chinese government during the year was from the Customs. Owing to the increasing collection and favorable exchange the Customs has been able not only to pay the loan obligations, assigned to it, but also to take on services of loans originally pledged on the salt revenue such as the reorganization loan of 1913. Now and then throughout the year it was still able to release surplus money for the use of the government. The surplus revenue released in 1917 amounted to $12,000,000 and in 1918 amounted to $13,000,000. It was for 1919 $33,906,190, of which $10,618,752 was the balance from the 1918 revenue, although the total Customs Revenue, according to F. A. Aglen, Inspector General of Customs, amounts in round numbers to Hk. Tls. 46,000,000 and is the highest collection on record. The 1919 revenue of the Native Custom Houses under the Inspector General's control amounts in round numbers to Hk. Tls. 4,491,000, and is also a record collection, surpassing the 1918 collection of Hk. Tls. 3,974,00 which was the previous record by Hk. Tls. 517,000. After meeting all foreign loan and indemnity obligations secured on the Maritime and Native Customs Revenue Collections, including the Re-organization Loan of 1913, and making provision for cost of collection and sundry fixed appropriations for river conservancy and harbor improvement works, etc., it was possible to hand over to the Chinese gov-

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ernment during the year a substantial sum. "The foreign loan and indemnity service dependent on the Customs Revenues," concluded Mr. Aglen, "requires an annual disbursement of seven million pounds. At present rates of exchange the revenues controlled by the Inspector General produce about twenty million pounds annually. It will thus be seen that if silver maintains its present price there is a very considerable margin of unpledged revenue at the disposal of the Chinese government."

Salt Revenue

Another source of relief was from the salt revenue, which has been steadily increasing ever since the reorganization of its service by Sir Richard Dane. A statement was issued on January 30 by the Salt Gabelle concerning the result of its collections in 1919 to the effect that "the net Salt Revenue after meeting administrative expenses, paid into the Group Banks during the year 1919, amounted to $80,636,503, which is an increase of $9,070,983, over the net revenue realized in 1918 ($71,565,520.) All obligations secured on the salt revenue were fully met and the surplus funds released during 1919 to the Chinese government, amounted to $75,213,449 (including a contribution of $6,205,-756, received from the Maritime Customs). Of this amount, however, some twenty-six million dollars represents sums either retained locally or appropriated by provincial authorities or military commanders." Upon the cessation of civil strife it is certain that there will be greater increase in the annual salt revenue, as at present the salt revenue in such provinces as Szechuan, Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung, is being detained by the opposition militarists.

Receipts in 1919

These sources of revenue together with short term loans and treasury notes were accountable for the retiring over of the critical financial situation in 1919. The receipts for the last year including loan proceeds mentioned in the foregoing may be summarized and tabulated as follows :—

Salt surplus release	$75,213,400
Customs surplus	33,906,190
Deferred indemnity	9,200,000
Cancelled German indemnity	2,880,000
Native Customs revenue	6,700,000
Tobacco & Wine receipts	20,000,000
Stamp Tax	4,000,000
Domestic loan	6,000,000
Short term domestic loans	33,000,000
Advances from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications	20,000,000
Proceeds from the wine and tobacco loan of $30,000,000 Gold	10,500,000
Treasury notes	10,000,000
Total	$231,399,590

Amount of Debts Returned

At the end of 1918, the Chinese national debts, exclusive of pay to officials in arrears, stood as follows :

Long term foreign loans	$1,145,550,000
Short term foreign debts	67,920,000
Long term domestic loans	221,523,095
Short term domestic loans	14,584,514
Total debts	$1,449,577,609
Long term foreign loans repaid with the customs revenue	$45,712,567
Long term foreign loans repaid with salt revenue	6,659,400
Long term domestic loans repaid with treasury funds from foreign sources (funds other than those from the salt and customs)	17,965,046
Long term domestic loans repaid with treasury funds	16,558,520
Short term domestic loans repaid with treasury funds	14,584,514
Payment of interest coupons of long term domestic loans	13,200,000
Total	$114,680,047

The total repayment on debts therefore amounted to $114,680,047. After the deduction of this sum, the total indebtedness of China at the end of 1919, was reduced to $1,334,897,562. To this, however, it is necessary to add $30,000,-000, deficits of the administrative expenses and another $30,000,000, deficits of the extraordinary

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military expenditure for 1918, $13,000,000, deficits of the ordinary administrative expenditure, $17,000,000, deficits of the ordinary military expenditure, and more than $50,000,000, loans and advances from the Chinese banks for 1919. The addition of these items would bring the figure to $1,474,000,000, which represents the total national debts of China today.

1919 Passed Peacefully

As last year was drawing to a close, keen observers of Chinese affairs predicted for the government a complete collapse of its financial machinery, following which there would be mutinies by soldiers, and disorder of unprecedented nature. Instead of what was predicted, the government was able to manage to pass the year peacefully. It was short of a miracle to stay off bankruptcy and keep all the officials organs in full operation as 1920 was ushered in. True it was that the government begged the Banking Consortium to advance $7,000,000 to meet the urgently needed expenditure toward the end of the lunar year, but at the last moment Japan made the advance of Yen 9,000,000. Even if there were no such advance, as the financial condition then existing is now viewed retrospectively, the government would hardly have either to face insolvency or to be confronted with mutinies.

Chiefs of the Ministry of Finance

In 1919 three different persons headed the Ministry of Finance. At the beginning of the year, Tsao Ju-ling was acting Minister. On account of his having too much pressing work in the Ministry of Communications, he resigned in January. His successor was Kung Hsin-chan, an official of the old school, known for his integrity and conservatism. He assumed office in February and resigned some time in September. Whatever may be said against Mr. Kung, his tenure of office was laudable in three respects. Firstly, his ruthless cutting down of expenses. He succeeded in reducing military expenditures by $3,000,000 per month. Secondly, his rigid adherence to the retrenchment policy. He absolutely refused to agree to additional requisitions for funds from all the Ministries. Thirdly, his refusal to resort to foreign loans if he could possibly help it. Not a single Japanese loan was made by Mr. Kung during his nine months in office. At last he was forced by General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, to resign because of his refusal to find funds for meeting military expenditure. His successor was Li Shih-hao, a native of Ningpo, who is still holding the office.

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The Budget

The budget for the eighth fiscal year of the Republic, which began on the first of July 1919, and terminates at the end of June 1920, was prepared during Mr. Kung's time, submitted to Parliament in June and passed in December. It was officially promulgated in the *Government Gazette* on December 28. At a recent Cabinet meeting it was decided strictly to carry out the provisions in the budget, beginning from the first of January. Whether or not the government is able to do so remains to be seen. A complete translation of the budget as appearing in the *Gazette*, which possesses more than an average interest to those who would like to make a careful study of the Chinese financial conditions, is here appended:

The Budget for the Eighth Year of the Republic, July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920.

RECEIPTS

Ordinary Revenue

Art. 1. Land Revenue:			
a. Land Tax	$65,812,362		
b. Government Grain or its Commutation	17,418,170		
c. Lease Tax	1,971,357		
d. Miscellaneous Taxes on Land	1,643.499	$86,845,388	
Art. 2. Customs Revenue:			
a. Maritime Customs	$73,454,179		
b. Native Customs Receipts collected through Customs Commissioners	6,150,288		
c. Other Receipts by the Maritime Customs	1,413,182		
d. Native Customs	12,093,228		
e. Receipts by the Chinese Superintendent of Customs	158,030	93,268,907	
Art. 3. Salt Revenue:			
a. Salt Tax	$92,318,135		
b. Profit of Government Transportation	5,465,661		
c. Miscellaneous Receipts	1,031,275	98,815,071	
Art. 4. Taxes on Commodities:			
a. Tax on Commodities	$21,876,081		
b. Likin	11,589,705		
c. Tax on Goods of All Descriptions	5,759,051	39,224,837	
Art. 5. Direct and Miscellaneous Taxes:			
a. Registration of Title-Deeds	$15,176,724		
b. License (Wholesale Agencies)	2,651,441		
c. Pawnshops	693,738		
d. Live Stock	1,121,527		
e. Butchery	3,431,186		
f. Mining Enterprises (Supplementary Statement)			
g. Tea	$ 1,941,462		
h. Sugar	725,834		
i. Fishery	197,193		
j. Timber	222,164		
k. Parcel Tax	19,000		
l. Miscellaneous	3,002,424	29,182,693	
Art. 6. Direct and Miscellaneous Additional Taxes:			
a. Merchandise	$ 285,279		
b. Tea	432,987		
c. Boats	46,069		
d. Miscellaneous	3,568,206	4,332,541	
Art. 7. Revenues from Government Properties and Enterprises:			
a. Profits of Government Shares	$ 841,235		
b. Profits of Government Bureau and Works	1,552,136		
c. Receipts from the Lease of Government Land Houses	17,997	2,411,368	
Art. 8. Miscellaneous Receipts from the Provinces:			
a. Income from Civil Administration	$ 223,296		
b. Income from Financial Administration	2,404,902		

c. Income from Judicial Administration....	$1,653,873	
d. Income from Education Administration	$147,790	
e. Income from Administration of Industrial Undertakings	840	
f. Proceeds realized from Government Funds	849,425	
g. Miscellaneous Receipts	299,137	$5,579,263
Art. 9. Receipts by the Different Officers of General Government :		
a. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	70,915	
b. The Ministry of Interior.....	87,346	
c. The Ministry of Finance.....	1,852,482	
d. The Ministry of Navy	7,416	
e. The Ministry of Justice	62,500	
f. The Ministry of Education.....	286,378	
g. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce	399,136	
h. The Ministry of Communications	81,696	
i. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing	108,000	
j. Labour Emmigration Bureau	150,000	3,105,869
Art. 10. Direct Receipts by the Central Government :		
a. Stamp Tax	$8,158,400	
b. Income from Tobacco and Wine Monopoly.....	17,417,990	
c. Additional Tax on Tobacco and Wine	16,510,540	
d. License for Sale of Tobacco and Wine...	2,692,892	
e. Additional License (Wholesale Agencies) (Supplementary Statement)		
f. Additional Tax on Title-Deeds ..... (Supplementary Statement)		
g. Mining Enterprises Tax	2,292,242	
h. Tax on Butchery ..... (Supplementary Statement)		
i. Tax on Living Stocks (Supplementary Statement)		47,072.064
Total of Ordinary Revenue		$409,838,001

Extraordinary Revenue

Art. 1. Land Revenue :		
a. Miscellaneous Taxes	$1,285,694	
b. Surtax	2,417,705	3,703,399
Art. 2. Customs Revenue :		
a. Maritime Customs	$587,559	
b. Native Customs Receipts collected through Customs Commissioners.....	59,295	
c. Native Customs	22,927	
d. Receipts by the Chinese Superintendent	25,968	695,749
Art. 3. Taxes on Commodities :		
a. Fines	$26,685	26,685
Art. 4. Direct and Miscellaneous Additional Taxes :		
a. Tax for Military Expenditure	$3,911,410	3,911,410
Art. 5. Revenue from Government Properties and Enterprises :		
a. Profits of Government Bureau and works	$31,522	31,522
Art. 6. Miscellaneous Receipts from the Provinces :		
a. Income from Financial Administration	$4,105	
b. Income from Educational Administration	2,500	
c. Income from Administration of Industrial Undertakings	37,204	
d. Proceeds realized from Government Funds.....	12,631	
e. Fines	185,237	
f. Miscellaneous Receipts	51,360	293,037
Art. 7. Receipts by the Different Offices of the Central Government :		
a. The Ministry of Education.....	4,600	
b. The Ministry of Communications.....	3,938	
c. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing...	80,100	
d. The Ministry of Finance.....	3,431,200	3,519,838
Art. 8. Direct Receipts by the Central Government :		
a. Proceeds realized from the Government Properties in the Provinces and Special Territories	11,324,410	
b. Income on Newly Reclaimed Land.....	6,000,000	
c. Miscellaneous Receipts.....	127,500	17,451,910
Art. 9. Loans :		
a. Boxer Indemnity refunded by America....	948,235	
b. Internal Loans.....	50,000,000	50,948,235

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Art. 10. Annual Deficit : (Abolished)		
a. Annual Deficit to be made up by Loans from Banks (abolished)		
Art. 11. Increase of Police Collections: (Not entered)		
a. Police Collections in the Different Provinces (Not entered)		
Total of Extraordinary Revenue		80,581,785
Grand Total (Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues)		$490,419,786

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary Expenditure

Art. 1. Expenditure for Government Organs :		
a. Expenditure for the Different Offices of the Central Government.....	$22,441,350	$22,441,350
Art. 2. Expenditure for Diplomatic Services :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government.....	4,048,428	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces.....	758,908	4,807,336
Art. 3. Expenditure for Home Affairs		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	3,446,932	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces.....	39,832,607	43,279,539
Art. 4. Expenditure for Financial Administration		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government.....	29,532,565	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	9,621,881	39,154,446
Art. 5. Military Expenditure :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government.....	$52,814,744	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	76,774,083	129,588,827

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Art. 6. Naval Expenditure:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$8,643,296	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	551,186	9,194,482
Art. 7. Judicial Expenditure:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$1,817,191	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	8,505,933	10,323,124
Art. 8. Educational Expenditure:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$3,255,270	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	2,803,453	6,058,723
Art. 9. Industrial Expenditure:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$1,541,800	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	1,715,250	3,257,050
Art. 10. Expenditure for Communications:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$1,323,747	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	541,859	1,865,586
Art. 11. Expenditure for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$1,109,915	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	208,827	1,318,742
Total of Ordinary Expenditure		$271,289,205

Extraordinary Expenditure

Art. 1. Expenditure for Government Organs:		
a. Expenditure for the Different Offices of the Central Government	$2,748,192	$2,748,192
Art. 2. Expenditure for Diplomatic Services:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$1,130,106	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	38,449	1,168,555
Art. 3. Expenditure for Home Affairs:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$2,282,466	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	2,608,717	4,891,183
Art. 4. Expenditure for Financial Administration:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$6,878,455	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	1,271,154	8,149,609
Art. 5. Military Expenditure:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$53,624,387	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	24,619,266	78,243,653
Art. 6. Naval Expenditure:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$120,000	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	65,024	185,024
Art. 7. Judicial Expenditure:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central ... Government (Abolished)		
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	$6,852	6,852
Art. 8. Educational Expenditure:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$301,740	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	160,172	461,912
Art. 9. Industrial expenditure:		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$410,447	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the different Provinces	31,920	442,367

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Art. 10. Expenditure for Communications :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$149,218	
b. Expenditure Incurred by the Different Provinces	14,290	163,508
Art. 11. Expenditure for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs :		
a. Expenditure Incurred by the Central Government	$50,000	50,000
Art. 12. Refund to Loans :		
a. Refund to Loans :	127,962,826	127,962,826
Total of Extraordinary Expenditure		$224,473,681
Grand Total (Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure)		$495,762,886

SPECIAL BUDGET FOR RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH, POST AND NAVIGATION ADMINISTRATIONS FOR THE EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

RECEIPTS

Art. 1. Receipts direct under the Ministry :		
a. Refunds from Loans	$931,143	
b. Interest from Loans	1,061,936	
c. Proceeds from Navigation Registration	6,000	
d. Proceeds from North-west Motor services	144,000	2,143,079
Art. 2. Business Receipts :		
a. Railway Administration	$78,820,195	
b. Telegraph Administration	9,454,562	
c. Post Administration	11,014,660	
d. Navigation Administration	4,388,388	103,677,805
Art. 3. Capital :		
a. Receipts from Railway	$1,671,592	
b. Receipts from Telegraph	19,400	
c. Receipts from Post	99,200	1,790,192
Art. 4. Interest on Railway Capitals subscribed by Government	$4,671,788	4,671,788
Art. 5 Loans for this year	$29,179,743	29,179,743
Total of Receipts		$ 141,462,607

EXPENDITURE

Art. 1. Expenditure direct under the Ministry :		
a. Repayment on loans	$5,087,501	
b. Interest and Commission on loans by the Ministry	1,660,969	
c. Capitals, Loans, and expenses of the nationalized railways	5,753,401	
d. Extraordinary administrative expenditure of the Ministry	5,861,068	
e. Appropriation of funds, and payment of interest on advances for the railways under construction	288,265	
f. Miscellaneous Expenditure	300,000	18,951,204
Art. 2 Business Expenditures :		
a. Railway Administration	$51,938,507	
b. Telegraph Administration	8,240,754	
c. Post Administration	8,578,605	
d. Navigation	1,746,204	70,504,070
Art. 3 Capital :		
a. Railway Administration	37,251,385	
b. Telegraph Administration	6,990,037	
c. Post Administration	1,120,003	45,361,425
Art. 4. Profit Transference :		
a. Peking-Hankow Railway Reserve Funds	$1,800,000	
b. Peking-Hankow Railway Forest Funds	38,696	
c. Peking-Hankow Railway Printing Office	12,200	
d. Post Administration for repayment of Customs Loans	624,000	2,474,896
Art. 5. Interest and rebate on loans made this year	$4,171,012	4,171,012
Total of Expenditures		$141,462,607

China's financial situation in 1919 was bad, but certainly it was an improvement over that in 1918. One of its several redeeming features was the ability of the government to return domestic loans punctually and regularly. Five drawings for the redemption of the domestic

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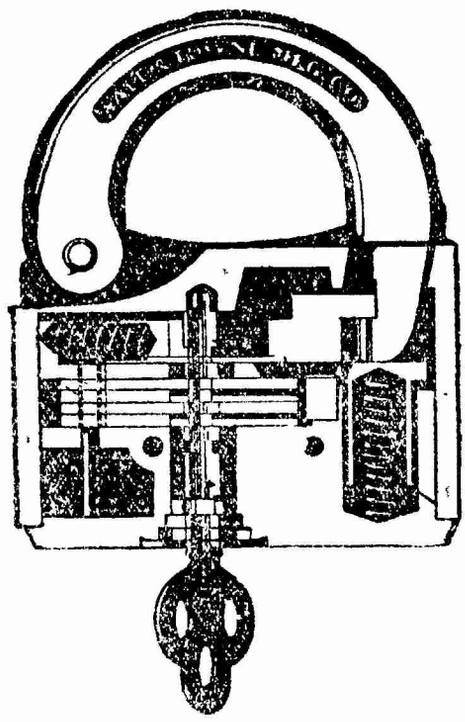

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loans were held in that year. The drawing of the Fourth Year Loan was held in April, and in consequence of it, $3,883,000 was paid off. The drawing for the Seventh Year loan was held in June, and as a result $4,800,000 was returned. The drawing of the Third Year loan whereby $2,745,430 was repaid, was held in December. In the same month, the drawing of the Patriotic loan of 1911, whereby $330,000 was paid, also took place. The confidence of the people in the government is being gradually recovered, and if the government can by some means prove to the satisfaction of the people that whatever money they may invest in national bonds will be safe, there will be more than sufficient funds obtainable in China to return the national debts of one million and a half without the slighest foreign aid. Meantime it is necessary for the government not only to retain the confidence of the people but also to increase it.

Peking, March 20, 1920.

Finishing the Chinese Revolution

BY UPTON CLOSE

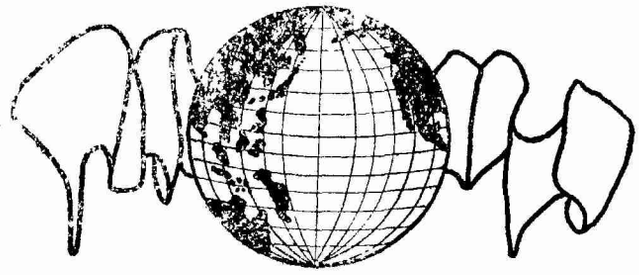
"WE are finishing the republican revolution of 1911," a leader of the patriotic movement said to me. "We want to do it bloodlessly if possible. Whether possible or not depends on how far the autocratic heirs to the political leadership of the nation which was intrigued by Yuan Shih-kai out of the hands of the first revolutionary leaders, are prepared to go, under the encouragement of Japanese influence and suckled by foreign money, in opposing the newly awakening national conciousness."

Events in Tientsin and Peking the past two weeks indicate that the autocratic and militaristic cocks of the political roost who true to the psychology of the old-style Oriental, have been cautiously feeling their way since the painful jolt received on the fourth of last May when the students marched into the arena of public affairs and vented their wrath upon a traitorous official, are at last prepared and determined to bring things to a show-down and match their strength against the new-fledged patriotic and popular organizations.

The militarists and autocrats of China are not militaristic and autocratic in the philosophical, fanatic and semi-religious sense in which their contemporaries in Germany and Japan are obsessed. Nor are they united as the vassals of a common demi-god or emperor. They have no dreams of welt-politic, neither are they possessed by the idea that they are ordained of God to rule the earth. They pursue their policy for perfectly selfish and unromantic reasons—for *fuh-kuei*, wealth and position, of which *kuei*, or position, is merely a temporary stepping-stone to the ultimate ambition, *fuh*, which is measured in dollars and taels. They are mutual friends when it pays to be friends, meeting with the "glad" hand and a dagger up the sleeve, intriguing against one another, cliquing together or selling one another out, hesitating in fear and uncertainty; always with a foresight as far as the end of their noses and a policy as variable as the Peking winds.

These are the men who are governing China today. Professed pragmatists boasting of their non-sentimental common sense who say the only way to meet militarism is with militarism and the only hope of China standing against her outside aggressors is in a strong autocracy, would do well to consider how long these men, if given an unhindered hand, would be able to or desirous of preserving the existence of their nation. The patriots may go to excess. Certainly they have had enough provocation for doing so. They had docilely stood on the block and watched themselves sold to the highest bidder long enough. Excess or no excess—and there are very few advocates of the former—the patriots are the only barrier between the Chinese people and helotism, and a helot China means a hopeless world.

There is no settled policy on anything in Peking today, except that of getting as much private gain out of the business of government as possible. To this one principle the majority of officials whole-heartedly and unreservedly subscribe. There is no strong man who dictates policy, not even Tuan; and no clique that dominates, not even the Anfu Club. The policy of the government, foreign, internal, financial, military or educational, is a foot-ball kept bounding between rival chieftans. Each man is a party unto himself; there are some temporary



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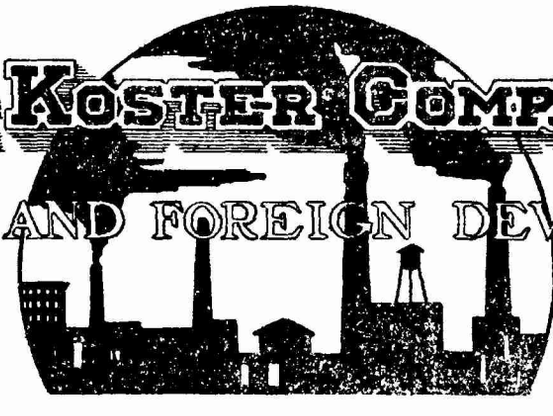

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT

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associations for political ends; but it is impossible to forecast who holds the balance of power on any given issue. All realize that a new factor exists in public opinion newly awakened and the patriotic organizations which it has crystallized into, and all have promptly sat down to scheme how they can exploit this new thing to their own ends, or entice it into their own bed-chambers and prostitute it, as Yuan Shih-kai did with the first revolution. The patriotic movement has not and will not escape this desecration, but it nevertheless remains the only hope of China.

Party misled by this compromising political influence, and partly carried away with the flush of victory, the patriots, and more particularly the younger and student element among them, made mistakes. Their enemies, who had been lying low, spurred by Japanese who demanded that these officials make good their pledges to suppress the boycott, saw their advantage and pushed it to an extreme. They have determined to end the popular movement once for all, suppress its organizations, and by imprisonment or enforced guarantees, render its leaders inactive. By the enforcement of the interpretation that boycott is violation of treaty and law, they plan to break this defensive weapon of the people.

Those reactionaries who complained so loudly of the excesses of the students and merchants have themselves fallen victims to the same temptation, now that it has come to them. Orders to remove bayonets and make a barricade of guns have been carried out by fixing bayonets and beating and slashing boys and girls, causing severe injury and death. In the name of law and order leaders who were wanted have been seized on the street or lured to the police yamen under false pretense, without the issuance of any warrant or the framing of any charge, and placed in solitary confinement.

How far this will go before the exhaustion of the people's forbearance and the alienation of unprejudiced onlookers swings the pendulum the other way remains to be seen. There is of course, one class of onlookers, aside from the Japanese who are too much involved to come in that category, which from motives of personal gain or prejudice, loses no opportunity to encourage the reactionary and decry the progressive elements. This class includes those who hold up their hands in horror at what they are pleased to regard as a servile race developing anything like a public opinion or popular rule. It includes many of the "old-timers" who would give the coolies their opium because they "work better and are more docile." These persons love to point out the excesses and unwise actions of a people struggling nobly for liberty and national preservation. They would suppress any such movement with the methods of a *Chin Shih Huang-ti*, the most infamous tyrant in Chinese history. The autocrat *Chin* at least fought outside enemies as hard as he did liberal ideals at home, and built up a towering prestige for his nation—a striking contrast to the mercenary chieftains who would not refuse any good offer to sell it today.

The violent suppression of popular opinion and ruthless treatment of demonstrators is regarded as "poor business" by the greatest administrators today. The English people have been roused to intense indignation over the violence used by the military in India. They know it is a governmental blunder as well as an injustice. Even the Japanese premier has taken the revolutionary step of inviting a member of the refugee Korean Republican government to a conference. The Chinese reactionaries should not go too far, keeping in mind that these are not the days of *Chin Shih Huang-ti*. In this days the worm shows an alarming tendency toward turning and devouring its oppressor.

The patriots are at present waiting, like their enemies waited before, for a *faux pas* on the part of the latter or outside political circumstances to give them their opportunity again. The "Outs" in Peking are taking advantage of the financial crisis that always attends the passing of the Chinese New Year to try to unseat the "Ins," at present the Chin cabinet. The resulting struggle may bring down the entire political structure about their ears. The Allied governments, caught in a dilemma between the fall of a liberal ministry in which they had much hopes and the non-loan policy, and desirous also of forstalling more Japanese loans, have advanced, at an exchange rate which for any great amount would be ruinous for China, seven million dollars for the Peking administration to get by with. One of the most pressingly important expenditures before New Year is that of pay for the army, some divisions of which are in arrears for the past seven months. No one pretends that the private soldiers are going to get any of this meager ten million dollar loan, which will probably merely serve as an added provocative to the men who hear of it.

This situation is important to the patriots, as, if they are driven to the final extremity of force, their hopes depend greatly on the attitude or loyalty of the troops. Unarmed and untrained, their situation in this extremity would be hopeless before the fire of a loyal military.

The various patriotic organizations have delegates carefully investigating local conditions in every section of the country. They are determined to substitute the rule of popular opinion for that of military feudalism. They are awaiting their opportunity to finish the popular revolution—peacefully if possible.

The President and Premier sympathize with the popular movement and oppose the

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imprisonment of the leaders and other harsh measures. Their protests are effectually blocked by members of the Cabinet, and outside militaristic influences. This deadlock in Peking will leave the issue to be fought out in the provinces. Reports indicate, however, that Peking is wise enough not to openly ignore at this time the countrywide opposition to direct negotiation with Japan.

News from North China

The regular monthly tiffin of the Anglo-American Club took place yesterday at the Wagons Lits Hotel.

Rev. E. G. Tewksbury of Shanghai lectured for several days at the Union Language School on the phonetic script.

The well-known religious festival of "Ghost-beating" is being held in the Yung Ho Lama Temple Peking yesterday and today.

The seventh son of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who was educated in England, was married on March 17th at his Tientsin residence.

Macel Wolfers, manager of Messrs Arnhold Brothers and Co., is in Shanghai on a business trip and will return to Tientsin about March 21.

Malcolm H. Young, recently appointed to the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Hankow, left Tientsin on March 15th by way of Shanghai.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Opium Association, Peking, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the new directors' room in the American Bible Society building.

In a Mandate issued on March 13, Hsu Kuo-liang, Chief of Police for Woosung and Shanghai was given the brevet rank of Director of the Police Bureau in those two places.

At the beginning of this week, the Peking Gendarmerie raided a house in an alleyway off Hu Fang Chiao and arrested twelve persons on a charge of smuggling and selling morphia.

At a Cabinet meeting held on March 17th it was decided that the surtax on spring harvest be cancelled and a dispatch to that effect be forwarded to the President for his approval and signature.

The Social Welfare, a Chinese daily paper in Peking and Tientsin, reports that the King of Siam will shortly visit Peking and that the Yuteh Hall at the Winter Palace is being prepared for his use.

Chung Meng-yew, the director of the new Shanghai Mint, is now visiting in Peking. On his way to Peking he spent a day in Nanking conferring with the Military and Civil Governor of Kiangsu.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff have spent several weeks in Japan, and have returned to Peking. They are stopping at the Wagons Lits Hotel. Mr. Sutliff is vice-president of the American Trading Company.

Kung Pah-king of the Cabinet, lectured on "Chinese Paintings" in the British Legation Theatre this afternoon. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, has accepted the offer of advisership by the Chinese government. The conditions are similar to those for the engagement of Dr. G. E. Morrison.

Having been appointed to be Minister to Warsaw, Poland, the Danish Minister will leave Peking early next month for his new post. This is his first visit to Denmark since his coming to China ten years ago.

Hsu Ting-lin, Governor of Kirin, is visiting in Peking. Last Tuesday he had an audience with the President during which he reported the condition of the province and Bolshevik activities in regions near Kirin.

Mr. Lamont's party left Tokio on March 16, and is expected to arrive in Peking this morning. It is reported that the five million pounds consortium loan will be taken up on his arrival at the Chinese Capital.

Michael Kampf and Mrs. Kampf expect to arrive in Tientsin this month from the United States. Mr. Kampf is connected with the construction department of Andersen Meyer and Company in Tientsin.

The finalists in the Peking Club handicap billiard tournament are Messers Brennan and Turner, both of the British legation. The former succeeded in winning from Mr. Kendrick, who was regarded as the favorite.

W. Whiffen, Peking correspondent of the Associated Press, has left Peking for Shanghai on a brief business trip. Mr. Whiffen stayed in Russia for half a year, and returned to the Chinese Capital a month ago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stevens returned to Tientsin on Wednesday after a pleasure trip of about two months to Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan. Mr. Stevens is the chief accountant of the Kailan Mining Administration.

J. A. Thomas and Hsu En-yuan, vice-presidents of the Chinese-American Bank, are expected to arrive in Peking next week after having been absent from Peking for three weeks during which time they visited Shanghai and Hankow.

F. C. Rose, former secretary of the Public Works of the Indian government, arrived in North China last week to take up the office as consulting engineer to the Chihli River Commission and the Chief of the Technical Departments of the commission.

On Monday morning an aeroplane from the Nanyuan Aerodrome, while flying at a certain altitude, suddenly dropped to the ground owing to an accident to the machine. The place landed was to the east of the Capital and the aviator sustained some slight injuries.

The International Anti-Opium Association of Peking has been notified that the United States has revoked as from February 18 last, the ruling which hitherto made possible the exportation to countries of opium or cocaine or any salt derivates or preparations thereof.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Hunt and their small son who stayed in Peking for several weeks, left Wednesday for Shanghai on their way around the world. On Monday evening, Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American legation, gave a farewell dinner for Mr. Hunt.

Wang Hung-nien, one of the Chinese government's representatives appointed to investigate the Foochow case, visited the Japanese legation on Monday. It is understood that an arrangement has been reached regarding the formal opening of negotiations at an early date.

An opium burning is to be held at the furnace near the Central Station on March 25, in Tientsin, according to an announcement made by the Tientsin Pukow Railway. Two Peking government represen-

Anking Anhwei Antung Batang Canton Changchow Changsha Changteho Chenchow Chunking Chefoo Chentow Chinkiang Chungfu Chao Hsien Chaling Chengtu Chungting Changli Chow Kia Kow Chinwangtao Daitaitie, Formosa Daitatie Foochow Hinghwa Haichow Hangchow Hwanghsien Hankow Huchow Harbin Hofei Honan Hsuchow Hengchow Hwaianfu Hungtung Juchow Juning Kwangchow Kwaikingtu Kachek Kerming Kweichow Kashing Kiaochow Kiangyin Kaifeng Kuling Kioshan Kiukiang Kikungshan Kwangpinghsien Kweiyang Kinhwa Kwanghsien Mingchow Moukden Miyang Nanking Kweiming Kienning Kon Zion Chao Kingchow Nantungchow Nanchang Nanlinghsien Ng Sauh Kalgan Liling Luchowfu Leho Ningpo Peitaiho Peking Pakhoi Lingtienkiang Liaochow Loting Mohel Pootung Pukow Penghsien Shanhaikwan Shanghai Mintsing Manila Mienchih Mokanshan Soochow Sutsien Suchsien Siangtan Sen Yuen Hsien Swatow She Ki Chen Shenchow Shaowu Shaohsing Sheklung Sungkiang Sienyu Santai Suifu Singeh Sichwan Singang Suchien Taianfu Taifen Tsingkiangpu Tehchow Tientsin Tungchow Tungjen Tatung Taikuhsien Tsinan Tsing-Shih Tunki Tsining Tsingtau Wuhu Wenchow Wanchih Wuchang Woosung Wuchow Wei-hai-wei Weihsien Wusih Yuhsien Yu Yao Yenping Yangchow Yeningkong Yochow Yenchang Yunchun Yengchen Yengchow Yuchow Yuengkong Yungchien

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tatives and delegates of the Anti-Narcotic Society will witness the burning.

Saint Patrick's Day was celebrated at the Gordon Hall, Tientsin on Wednesday evening, when more than 400 members and friends of St. Patrick's Society attended the ball, making the 1,427th anniversary of the death of the Apostle of Ireland. Dancing continued up till early Thursday morning.

Germany's unofficial request that two well known Germans in China be permitted to act as German unofficial representatives has been rejected. Germany has now requested that China allow Germany to send four Germans to arrange for the opening of commercial relations between the two countries.

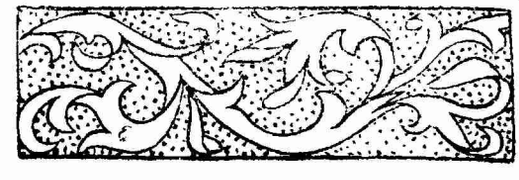
M. de Broc of Tientsin left for Hakow on March 16, to assume charge of the Hankow branch of the Banque de I'Indo Chine. Mr. de Broc has been connected with the Tientsin office of that bank for some time and his appointment to the post of manager of the Hankow branch was announced recently.

Liang Chi-Chiao, former Minister of Finance, who travelled extensively in Europe for nearly one year, returned to Tientsin by way of Shanghai on Wednesday. He is now staying at his Tientsin residence, and may go to Peking for a brief visit in response to the invitation of the President and the Prime Minister.

The Central government has issued a circular dispatch instructing all the civil governors to keep a register of the returned coolies of the war labor battalions under their jurisdiction. Officials are also instructed to make use of the valuable training and experience which these coolies have acquired abroad by giving them preference in enlisting men for government service.

Under the auspices of Chu Chi-chien, former Chief Delegate of the Northern government to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference, a company to supply hotel and restuarant services at Peitaiho is being organized with a capital of $300,000 in Peking. Official sanction for the organization of the company has already been obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce,

Peking, March 20, 1920.



News from Central China

On account of heavy appropriations needed for military expenses in the province, the financial bureau of Hupeh finds an estimated deficit of $300,000 for the current fiscal year. The deficit is to be met by cutting down expenses in the likin stations.

A society for promoting popular education for the Chinese has been started in Wuchang by some Chinese educationalists. Regular membership fees will be collected to open schools for the poor. This popular education movement will be provincial in scope.

The local commissioner of Foreign Affairs has been instructed by the Peking authorities to take unusual precaution against the propaganda of Bolshevism in Hankow and Central China in view of the fact that so many Chinese laborers recently returned from France are now dispersing in this center.

The industrial bureau of Kiangsi is planning to form a fishery board for the purpose of improving fishing industry in Kiangsi province. The plan has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. There is yet difficulty in getting funds needed, as the yearly expenditure for industrial purposes in the whole province is only $40,000.

Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission has appointed the following to serve on his Council of Advice for this year:—Rev. Alfred A. Gilman, president of Boone University, S. H. Little, chairman, Rev. T. P. Maslin, secretary, Rev. A. M. Sherman, dean of the Divinity School of Boone University, Dr. Theodore Bliss, T. Hobbie, T. J. Hollander, and R. A. Kemp.

Dr. A. L. Shelton, an American missionary of the Foreign Missionary Society, was released from the bandits in Yunnan who had been holding him since December 31 last for differences with the governor of Yunnan. Following his release G. E. Metcalf, an English missionary of the China Inland Mission, has been kidnapped by the same gang of bandits.

The Hankow branch of the Opium and Morphia Suppression Association has presented a request to the provincial authorities in Wuchang that every endeavor be made to stimulate the campaign for stopping the use of the drug. It is stated that large quantities of opium are imported into this province all the year from Szechuen in the upper Yangtze and Shensi in North China.

The Tungkuanshan copper mine in Anhwei, which was purchased by John Kaye and subsequently returned to the Chinese about ten years ago in return for monetary compensation, again has the prospect of being worked when Chinese merchants of Anking petitioned the military governor of Anhwei for permission to form a Sino-British company for the opening of the said mine. The petition has been referred to the Peking government for sanction.

More than 10,000 Chinese, including merchants, civilians, ladies and students, attended the mass meeting held in Hengchow, Hunan, on March 12. Strong public opinion against direct negotiations with Japan on the Shantung question was evinced by the speeches made on that occasion by the people. Among the presentations made to Peking were resolutions against direct negotiations and dissolution of the Anfu Club. The people threaten to go on general strike in southern Hunan including refusal to pay all kinds of taxes.

About sixty prominent members of the American community in Hankow representing American interests sat down to a dinner given by the American Association of Hankow on March 15 in honor of H. T. S. Green, president and general manager of the International Banking Corporation, and Arthur Kavanaugh, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, who arrived in Hankow on March 14. Messrs. Green and Kavanaugh are at present on a tour of inspection of the branches of the International Banking Corporation, and left for Peking on March 17.

With reference to the establishment of an iron ore refinery by the American Pacific Development Corporation and the Mining Bureau of Hunan, the various educational, industrial and agricultural organizations in Changsha, under the leadership of Ex-Primier Hsiung Hsi-ling, Ex-Minister of Education Fan Yuan-lien, and other prominent native gentry of Hunan, have petitioned the government of Hunan, urging that before signing any contract with foreigners concerning the mining properties of Hunan, approval of the Provincial Assembly of Hunan must be first obtained. However, the petitioners state that the people of Hunan have no objection to Sino-American co-operation in view of the friendly relations between China and the United States.

Representatives of Hankow American firms met at the American Consulate General on March 17, on the invitation of Consul-General P. S. Heintzleman, and organized an American Chamber of Commerce in Hankow, China's great commercial metropolis in the interior. Hankow is now in line with Shanghai, Tientsin and other commercial centers, and has an official body representing American business interests which is in a position to cooperate to the fullest extent with all other chambers. Officers elected at the meeting were:—president, Hunter Mann, L. C. Gillspie and Sons; vice-president, C. B. Horner, Robert Dollar Company; secretary, P. P. Clover, Standard Oil Company of New York; and Executive Committee, Hunter Mann; C. B. Horner; G. R. Henkel, China and Java Export Company, J. J. Cobbs, Andersen Meyer and Company, R. W. Hamlet, Standard Oil Company of New York, L. E. Gale, American Trading Company, and Theo. Carlsen, Asia Banking Corporation.

Speaking at a reception given him at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. on March 13 by Dr. T. C. Yen, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupeh-Hunan Section, Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, and H. S. Chuck, of the Pacific Trading Company of Hankow, Mr. Fletcher Brockman, associate general secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, gave an interesting address on "Relations of the Y. M. C. A. to the Industrial Development of the Wu-Han Cities." After commenting on the remarkable work done in America for railway and other industrial employees by the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Brockman made many heplful suggestions for the organization and development of similar work in China. Following his address, which was interpreted by Mr. T. Z. Koo, of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, problems of industrial management and how best to meet them were discussed by the guests. Those present at the reception were: Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission ; Wong Kwong, general manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works at Seven Mile Creek ; Hsu Yung-ting, president of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce, and general manager of the Tso Hsin Spinning, Weaving, Silk and Hemp Factories in Wuchang ; C. T. Hsia of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration, Hankow; T. Z. Koo, National Committee, Y. M. C. A., Shanghai; L. C. Chen, a Chinese merchant in San Francisco,

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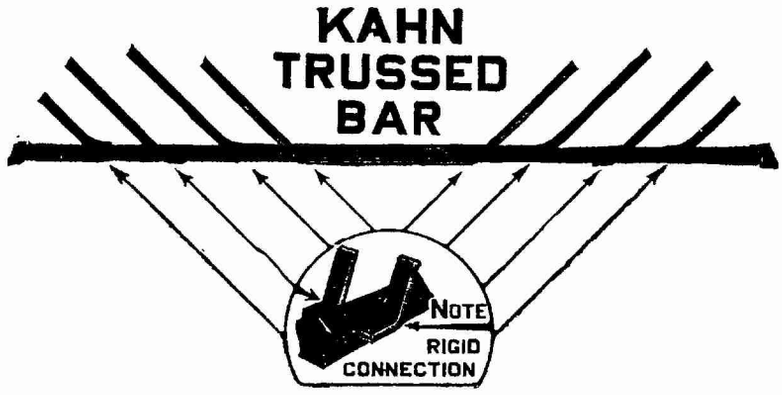

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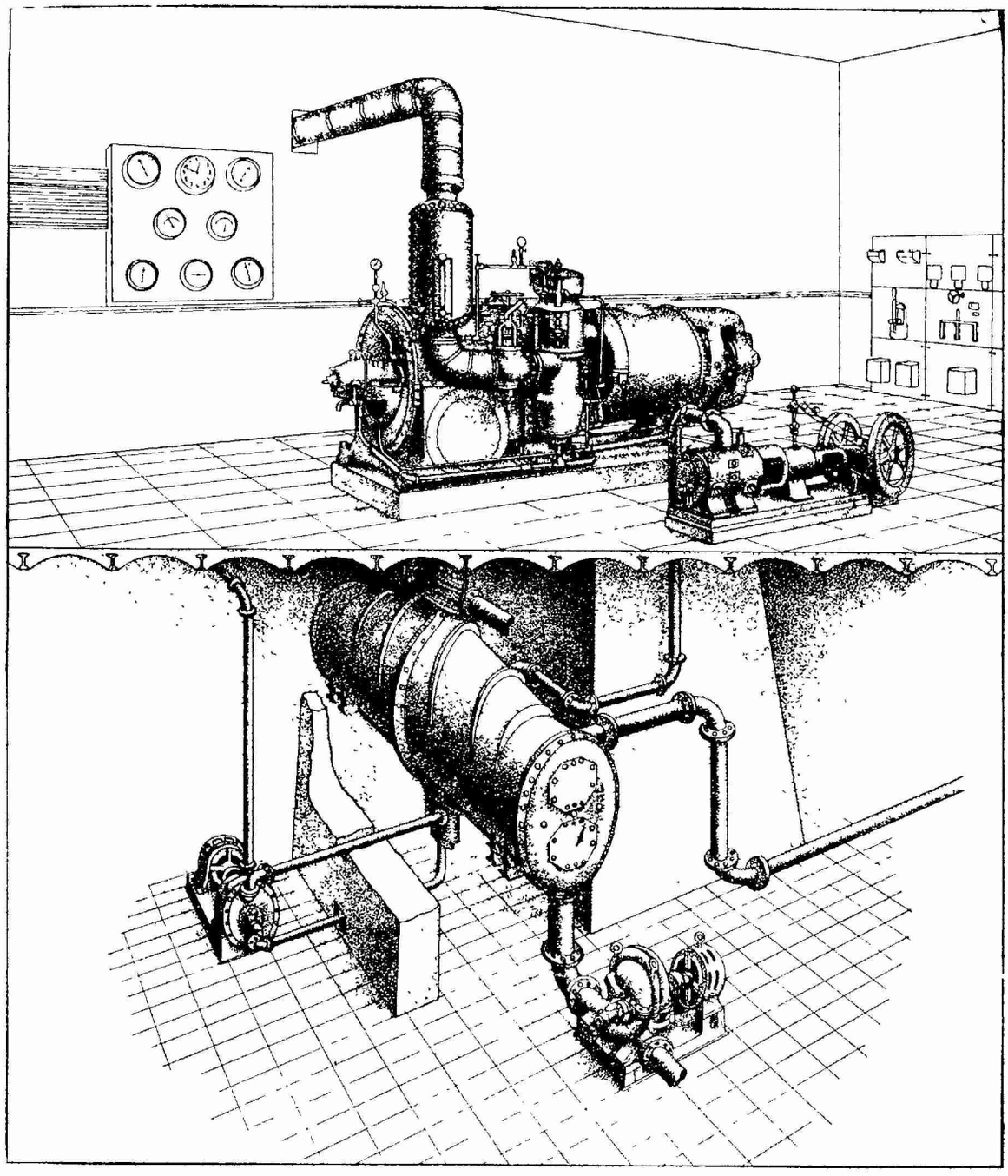

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Hankow, March 20, 1920.

News From Honan

Wang Yin-ch'wan, the newly appointed Civil Governor of Honan, arrived at Kaifeng on March 8, and assumed his duties on March 10 of this month.

On March 4, Chao Wan-ch'wan, formerly an officer of the Students' Union, was arrested at the National Goods Upholding Association by a number of policemen.

Martial Law was proclaimed on March 3. Gen. Chai Teh-kwei, Brigade Commander, was appointed to be the Commander-in-Chief for Martial Law and Luug Mien-hsin, Chief of Police, to be Vice Commander-in-Chief.

A mass meeting was held in Kaifeng on March 2. At the meeting it was decided: (1) to oppose against direct negotiation with Japan on the Shantung question (2) to attack national traitors (3) to ask for release of imprisoned delegates in Peking and Tientsin (4) to reject General Wu Kwang-hsin and Wang Yin-ch'wan to take the Military and Civil Governorship of Honan (5) to elect Civil Governor by the people (6) Fukien question to be settled according to the demands decided at Peking and Shanghai.

T. J. K.

Kaifeng, Honan, March 18, 1920.

News from South China

C. Y. Chon Kio-woon has been appointed head of the membership committee of the Association for the Promotion of Vocational Education in Canton.

The North River Districts is returning to Normal condition. Freight service of the Yueh-Han Railroad between Canton and Shiukwan has been resumed.

Lun Wan-Shoong, chief engineer of the Canton Municipality, has been appointed by the Tuchun concurrently as chief engineer of the Military Roads Bureau.

Toyshan, the Kwangtung Magistrate has nominated two students who have successfully passed a competitive examination as part government scholars to be sent to France.

Wah Yuh, Magistrate of Wuchow, who has completed his term of service there is ordered by the civil governor to vacate the post and Ly Yuo-po is appointed to take his place.

The Canton Municipality is planting trees on the new maloos on which no projecting balconies have been built. This applies to those roads which are not strictly business streets.

General Chen Chiung-ming has wired the Canton Military government to the effect that General Fong Shing-tao's troops are entering Hsien Yiu District country to the orders of the Military government.

The Kwangtung Students Union has written to the military governor of Canton, urging for an early settlement of the present Yunnan Army trouble in order to prevent further disturbance and fratricidal warfare in the provinces.

Waldo Heinrichs, the noted American Army aviator who visited Canton recently on his way back to Calcutta, India, to resume his former duty as a Y. M. C. A. secretary, addressed the member of the Canton Y. M. C. A. on March 8.

The Canton Christian Educational Association will hold its annual conference on March 25, 26, and 27, at the Y. M. C. A. Chung Wing-kwong and Mr. Gilbert of the Canton Christian College and Mr. Wells of the London Missionary Society will give addresses.

The Canton Finance Commissioner has ordered that 30 percent of the annual revenue derived from the moter boat tax shall be appropriated for the support of public schools, three fifths of the money

for schools on the Canton side and two fifths on the Honan side.

Owing to the inability of the Salt Administration to meet the regular financial requirements of the National Assembly, Dr. Wu Ting-fang is said to have agreed to appropriate $100,000 as a temporary advance to pay for the expenses of the M. P's who are still in Canton.

Sir John Jordan, the retiring British Minister at Peking, who is returning home, arrived at Hongkong on March 7. Dr. J. W. Jamieson, C. M. G., H.B. M. Consul-General at Canton, was also there to meet him. Sir John was conferred with the degree of L. L. D. by the Hongkong University.

The Chinese Young Women's Christian Association in Hongkong was formally organized on March 8, after three or four years of preparation by a group of representative Chinese women in that British Colony. The work will be conducted by two secretaries, one foreign and one Chinese.

Yi Yen-tsin, a member of the Canton National Assembly, has petitioned the Canton military governor requesting him to order those soldiers, who are going to the campaign in the North River districts, not to molest the citizens or to compel the coolies to transport amunitions and other materials.

Thirty-six returned students of agriculture, graduates of American and Japanese Universities, have recently met to organize an association for the study of agriculture, in Canton, for the purpose of studying local agricultural problems. The association has been registered with the Civil Governor's office.

The Canton Civil Governor has wired to the various circuit intendants with the instruction that with the approach of Arbor Day, preparation for tree planting in the districts should be taken up, and districts in which no seedlings are procurable should get their supyly of young trees from the agricultural experiment station.

The funeral of Mrs. Kan Poon Shi, mother of the principal proprietor of Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, took place at Hongkong on March 7, thousands of friends and relatives of the firm and her sons attending. The procession was more than a mile long, and many persons went from Canton to attend this funeral.

The Canton Christians will make another strong move against gambling in this province. The Christian Anti-Gambling Society will start to enroll Christians and non-Christians alike to join anti-gambling bands. The society is now backed by 54 Christian organizations each sending from one to four representatives to the society. Many of these organizations are composed wholly of women.

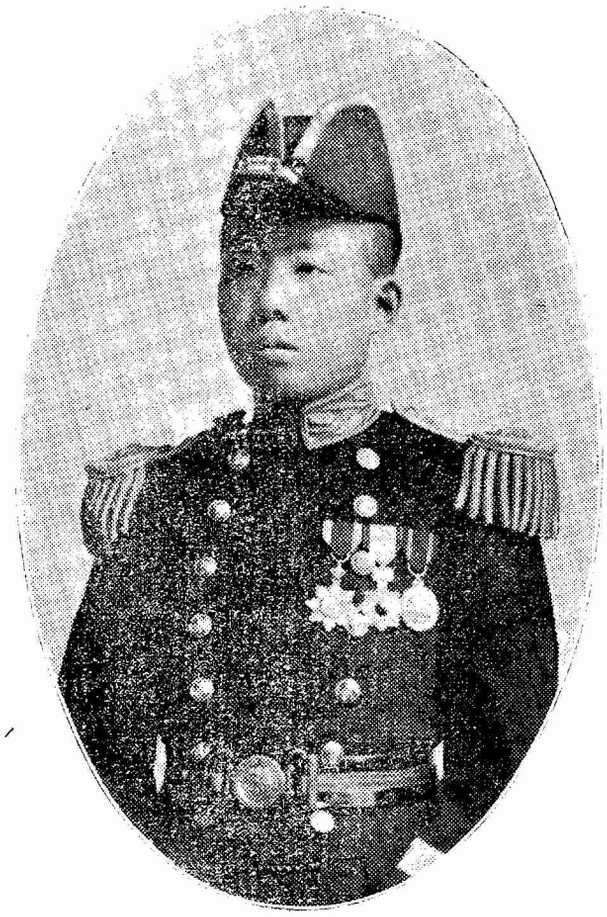
General Li Lieh-chun sent one of his representatives to discuss peace terms with the Military Governor and presented a personal letter from General Li to the Military government. The emissary stated that General Li Lieh-chun does not wish to use military force to settle the dispute but will be willing to submit to the decision of Tsen Chun-hsuan, one the administrative directors of the Military government.

Hing Wong, a member of the committee in preparation for the Second National Press Conference of China to be held in Canton from May 5, has been specially commissioned to visit the newspapers in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, and other cities to interest newspapermen to attend the coming meeting. Mr. Wong is editor of the *Canton Times* and also Canton representative of the Reuter's Service, The Chun Mei News Agency, *Millard's Review*, and other newspapers and agencies.

H. W.

Canton, March 12, 1920.

Who's Who in China



Lieut. Commander T. S. Chu
(徐祖善)

Lieut. Commander T. S. Chu, who has been delegated by the Central government to represent it to welcome the Italian Army Aviators engaged in the Rome-Tokio flight, is one of the most successful American returned students in government service. He is thirty-one years old.

Born in Wusih, Kiangsu, Commander Chu received his naval education in the Nanking Naval Academy, graduating from that institution at the top of his class in 1908. Following his graduation, he served in the Chinese Navy on the high seas for two years. In 1910, he was sent by the government to persue a course in naval architecture in the United States.

Commander Chu studied at the Massachusettes Institute of Technology, where the degree of M. A. in Naval Architecture was conferred on him in 1915. During the subsequent two years, he worked in various Navy Yards and Submarine Works as naval architect. In the winter of 1916, he wrote a book in Chinese on Submarine Construction, which was published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

Early in 1917, Commander Chu was deputed by the Ministry of Navy to participate in the Great European Conflict, being attached to Grand Fleet of Great Britain and the Fleets of France and Italy, visiting practically all the important scenes of war both on land and on sea.

In the winter of 1918, Commander Chu was appointed Naval Attache to the Chinese legation in London. In the following year, he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs at the Paris Peace Conference.

As one of the commissioners to inspect the Autumn Manoeuvre of Japan, Commander Chu went to Japan in the fall of 1919. Upon his return, he was appointed head of the Bureau of Naval Affairs of the Ministry of Navy, holding concurrently the office of special commissioner at Shanghai of the Department of Aeronautics.

In recognition of his services with the Grand Fleet, the British government has conferred on Commander Chu the Distinguished Service Order. Both the Chinese and Japanese governments have also awarded him with other decorations.

Major P. C. Pao
(鮑丙辰少校)

Major P. C. Pao, who together with Lieut. Commander T. S. Chu forms the Special Commission to welcome the Italian Fliers at Shanghai, is one of few accomplished Chinese aviators, being instructor in aviation at the Nanyuan Aviation School, Peking.

Born in Wanhsien, Chihli, Major Pao is thirty-two years old. He received his preliminary military education at the Yaocheng Military Academy, where he began his training in 1905. In April 1907, Major Pao was sent by the Ministry of War to take up a course in military training in France where he stayed for six years, receiving the pilot's certificate of the International Aero Union in 1913.

In April 1914, Major Pao was asked to return to China and served as adjustant on the General Staff as well as instructor in aviation at the Government Aviation School. In August of the same year, he was promoted to be Captain. In 1915, the Fifth Class Wen Ho was conferred on him.

For his services during the restoration of the Republic 1916, Major Pao became a Major. In October 1917, Major Pao was sent to Yochow with his aviation corps, returning to Peking in March 1918. In April 1919, the Ministry of War appointed Major Pao dean of the Government Aviation School at Nanyuan and last December, he was created head of the Bureau of Aeronautical Education of the Department of Aeronautics.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

March 18. China gives warning to Russians not to interfere with Chinese Eastern railway.

March 19. Chinese government takes over Chinese Eastern railway.

March 20. Robbers attack mission station at Hwaikingfu, killing Dr. James R. Menzies, Canadian missionary, according to press report.

March 21. Soviet government asks recognition from China, offering Chinese Eastern railway rights and Boxer Indemnity share.

March 22. Ten killed and 178 prisoners escape in general penitentiary delivery and mutiny at second provincial penitentiary, Tsao Ho Chin, Kiangsu, near Shanghai.

March 24. Peking dispatch declares Anfu people still trying to negotiate with Japan over Shantung.

SIBERIA

March 19. Dispatch from Vladivostok says Siberia now completely in hands of the Soviets, American troops leaving.

JAPAN

March 18. Japan officially denies rumors that revolts have broken out in Tokio and that troops have been recalled from Siberia.

March 21. Japanese War Office denies rumors of dissatisfaction among troops in Siberia.

GENERAL

March 18. New York dispatch states U. S. Navy building two giant seaplanes to attempt flight San Francisco to Hongkong.——Allied diplomats notified that Kapp German regime has broken down.

March 19. Syria claims independence and crowns Emir Feisul king.——Fighting between parties in Germany results in large loss of life.——Germans ask all war criminals to be turned over to their own courts by Allies.

March 20. Move to cut down British budget lost by large vote in House of Commons.——Canada will not consent to Lenroot reservation of U. S. dropping Canada from a voting membership in League of Nations.——Allies and Turks clash on Moslem ground.

March 21. New Berlin government asks recognition from Allies, March 17th dispatch says.——Lloyd George and Bonar Law will back new fusion party. ——Peru asks America to ward off attack from Bolivia.

March 22. British bankers predict financial panic if capital levy on war wealth bill is passed by Commons.——Secretary of Treasurer Houston states U. S. government will make no more loans to

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Allies.——Berlin dispatch states Dr. Kapp has resigned.——Allied troops held in readiness to advance into Germany.

March 23. Americans in Germany appeal to U. S. Expeditionary Forces on Rhine for protection.—— Reports increase of fighting all over German nation. ——The Treaty of Peace again fails in U. S. Senate. ——Italian cabinet is reconstructed, Signor Nitti remaining as Premier.

March 24. Turks will face penalty of all foes for present attitude, Lloyd George declares.—— Socialists in Germany are fighting new revolution. ——Bill introduced in U. S. House to extend credit of one million dollars to Germany for food and raw materials.

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Men and Events

Walter Whiffin, representative of the Associated Press at Peking, who was visiting in Shanghai last week returned to Peking on Monday, March 22.

"Chinese Pottery and its Background," was the subject of an address delivered by Mrs. F. Ayscough before a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, March 25, at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall.

Frank Williams, representative of the Gillete Safety Razor Company, with Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., Shanghai, departed this week for Japan on a business trip. He will return to Shanghai about May 15.

Burton B. Wilcox of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., New York, and secretary of the foreign department, is visiting in Shanghai this week. He is planning on attending the conference of the Y. M. C. A. in Tientsin.

W. H. Lyuh spoke on "Korea—Its History and National Life," at a meeting of the Quest Society on Monday afternoon, March 22, at 5:30. Mr. Lyuh was special representative of the Korean people at the conference on Korean affairs with the Japanese government recently held at Tokio.

The plot of ground on Nanking Road, at present occupied by Denniston & Sullivans and Hung Chong, the area being 2 mow, 3 fun, 7 li, 6 haou, has been sold by A. R. Burkell & Sons to the new Sino-American Bank, at a purchase price of Taels 205,000, it is reported. The land belonged to the Anglo-French Land Investment Company.

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L. Fred Patstone, formerly city engineer at Manila, has arrived in Shanghai where he will be manager of a new company, the China Pacific Development Corporation. Mr. Patstone is a native of the state of Rhode Island and has been in the Orient for several years. He is accompanied by Mrs. Patstone and they are staying at the Astor House.

The Western Returned Students' Union of Shanghai is giving a special reception in honor of Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Delegate at Versailless, on Saturday evening, March 27, at Ma Yu San, Nanking Road, Shanghai. This same organization has also written a bulletin recently in which is contained an article by T. C. Shen on the Shangtung question.

K. Willekes MacDonald of MacDonald & Co., San Francisco, is in Shanghai for the purpose of establishing an office for his company. MacDonald & Company are leading importing and exporting merchants of San Francisco and have had business dealings in the Orient for several years. Mr. MacDonald's address in Shanghai is in care of the International Banking Corporation.

L. A. Osborne, president of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, and vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, has recently arrived in Japan according to an announcement. He is accompanied by Mrs. Osborne. E. M. Herr president of the Westinghouse Electric Company is planning to join Mr. Osborne in Japan later. The trip is being made with a view of developing their business interests in the Far East.

R.C. Mackay, administrative consul at the American Consulate in Shanghai, has announced his resignation from the service to accept a position as assistant manager of L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Company, Hankow, China. Mr. Mackay came to China in 1916 and served as vice-consul at Hankow when E. S. Cunningham was Consul-General at that point. He served as acting Consul-General at Hankow during Mr. Cunningham's absence in 1918. He came to Shanghai in September 1919. Before taking up his work at Hankow he expects to make a short trip to America.

Frazier Hunt, special correspondent, who is making a tour around the world for the purpoess of writing a series of articles about the varioue countries for the *Chicago Tribune* and the Tribune Syndicate, reached Shanghai this week. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hunt and their son. Mr. Hunt served as an American correspondent in France and in Russia during the war. He travelled extensively in Siberia, both before and after the withdrawal of the Allied forces. He will be in Shanghai for about a month. They are staying at the Astor House.

Dr. N. L. Downs was elected chairman of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club at a meeting of the club on Friday afternoon, March 19. The committee elected is as follows: J. B. Crow, H. T. Bradley, R. D. Bunn and Frederick Bills. It was voted at the meeting to have a campaign and have as a slogan "Every American a member." The dues for this year are $10 and no more $5 membership tickets will be issued. The membership campaign committee include: Messrs,

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Tinkham, Doyle, Marsden, Wilhoit, Bassett, Merriman, Busch, Pomeroy, Chapman, Rosenfeld, Lincoln, Hening, Adams, Pocock, Sandback, Wootten, and Porterfield.

The seventh annual National Foreign Trade Convention which is to be held in San Francisco during the month of May will be attended by the following delegates from various foreign commercial organizations of China who are planning to depart on the s. .s *Ecuador* on Saturday, March 27: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven of the Raven Trust Company; Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Baker of Connell Brothers; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Treadwell of the Chinese American Publishing Company; A. R. Hager of the International Correspondence Schools; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Row of Fobes & Company; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenfeld of A. B. Rosenfeld & Sons, cotton merchants; and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock of the Standard Oil Company of Soochow. Several delegates from the Chinese community of Shanghai will also attend as representatives of the Chinese commercial body.

The following item is a translation from the *Sheito Shimpo*, a Japanese newspaper published at Tsingtao, of February 26, where it was published both in Japanese and Chinese: "It is reported that some 30 coolies who had been repatriated from Europe assembled together at the gate of the church at Tsingchowfu and made a speech against white men in general at 1 p. m. on the 17th instant: "It is very important to pay our attention to these white men who are building churches and hospitals, by which they are propagating their religion and treating patients gratuitously, and yet placing us under their obligations in several other ways. We, several thousands of Chinese were engaged as laborers in England and France. While we were abroad, we were treated like animals by the white men. From early in the morning till late at night we were engaged under their whips. Some worked until they were almost half dead. Our labor was hard and severe, and the food supplied to us was limited, and no eating between meals was allowed. Some also died through hunger. We think that such cruel treatment does not belong only to the English and French but to all of the white men, especially Americans. Hereby we suppose and easily understand why the white men who are in our country, are so gentle and kind, to we, Chinese men. They are likely to encroach on our dominion by and by. They are wolf hearted fellows. Gentlemen, we must drive them out from our country. The churches and hospitals under their control must all be burnt. Do not believe their words and deeds. We will not be converted to their religion after this. Who are converted to it, will have to retire from it very soon, and try to eject them from our country." "It is rather congratulatory for China that the coolies who were not thought much of, know enough of the white men to make those who call themselves learned, die in shame."

American Financial Center Moves to Shanghai

Shanghai takes on an unusual importance—financially at least—next week when two groups of American financiers meet here. The groups are the Lamont Consortium Group which has been in Japan for the last three weeks and the Stone, Wiggin, Bruce party which has been on a tour of the Philippines and Dutch East Indies. Messrs. Stone, Wiggin and Bruce were in China several weeks ago when a Chinese loan of several millions was made and a Chinese-American Bank organized. The Lamont Party is in the Orient for the purpose of discussing the advisability of extending financial assistance to China through the new consortium composed of America, Great Britain France and Japan. Messrs. Stone, Wiggin and Bruce will arrive in Shanghai on Monday March 29 and the Lamont party on March 30.

Kaifeng Spring Signs

A noxious breath from the melting moat; A tattered lout by the sunny wall—Searches the seams of his ragged coat—For tiny vagabonds—watch them crawl.

A filth smeared infant divest of wrap—Unobserved in the gutter dust; A frowsy ass takes a noon-day nap; Two mongrels quarrel over a crust.

A garrulous rook on the temple eaves—Boasts three heirs in a nearby nest; A hawker peddles his turnip leaves; To a hagg'ling purchaser, poverty-pressed.

And here by the wall on a willow bough—a tender bud, such a tiny thing; Dares to open, and I somehow —Delight to welcome these signs of Spring.

E. McNeill Poteat, Jr.

China Advised Against Direct Negotiations

Should the government of China enter into direct negotiations with Japan for Shantung Province she will undo all of the work done by her mission to the Peace Conference at Versailles and will also make futile and weak the support given to China's claims by the United States Senate in its stand against the provision, was the assertion made by Thomas F. Millard, journalist and expert on Far Eastern affairs of New York and Shanghai, at a general luncheon meeting of the American University Club in honor of Mr. Millard held at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, on Friday, March 19.

The recent reservation of the Senate to the Treaty of Peace giving the government of the United States a free hand to act as was deemed necessary in the matter of Far Eastern affairs, Mr. Millard said, meant much more than the original Shantung reservation and was in brief a reiteration of the famous Hay doctrine. This, he declared, was an indication of the disapproval of the Senate of the action of the Peace Conference as regarded the Shantung award and was a reiteration of the friendship of the United States for China.

China, however, will go far toward lessening the confidence of the American public in her claims, Mr. Millard said, if the government does show strength in standing firm and making the Shantung question an international affair, instead of a local affair between China and Japan. Direct negotiations would weaken China's position not only with the United States but also with the remainder of the world powers, he asserted.

Mr. Millard sketched the events of the Peace Conference as he saw them as an unofficial member of the China peace mission and told of the favorable attitude taken toward China's cause by all of the American newspaper men and diplomats even before the Shantung decision was made. He described the chagrin to the American press representatives when the question was decided against China and also the steps taken by members of the American peace mission to protest against the settlement made.

Mr. Millard told of the ignorance of the American peace mission of the secret treaties signed by the European powers with Japan and also of the lack of information on the question in the United States Senate after the decision had been made. He also described the measures taken by the Senate to bring the reservation to a vote of that body and the steps which led up to its final adoption.

At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Millard told of the work being done for Chinese and American cooperation by the China Society of America and announced the election of Julean Arnold, commercial attache of the American government at Peking, as secretary of the body. Mr. Arnold, he said, will take up this new work as soon as he can arrange business matters now pending arising from his official connections.

Tang Shao-yi, president of the University Club, introduced Mr. Millard. Nearly 200 members of the club and guests were present at the meeting.

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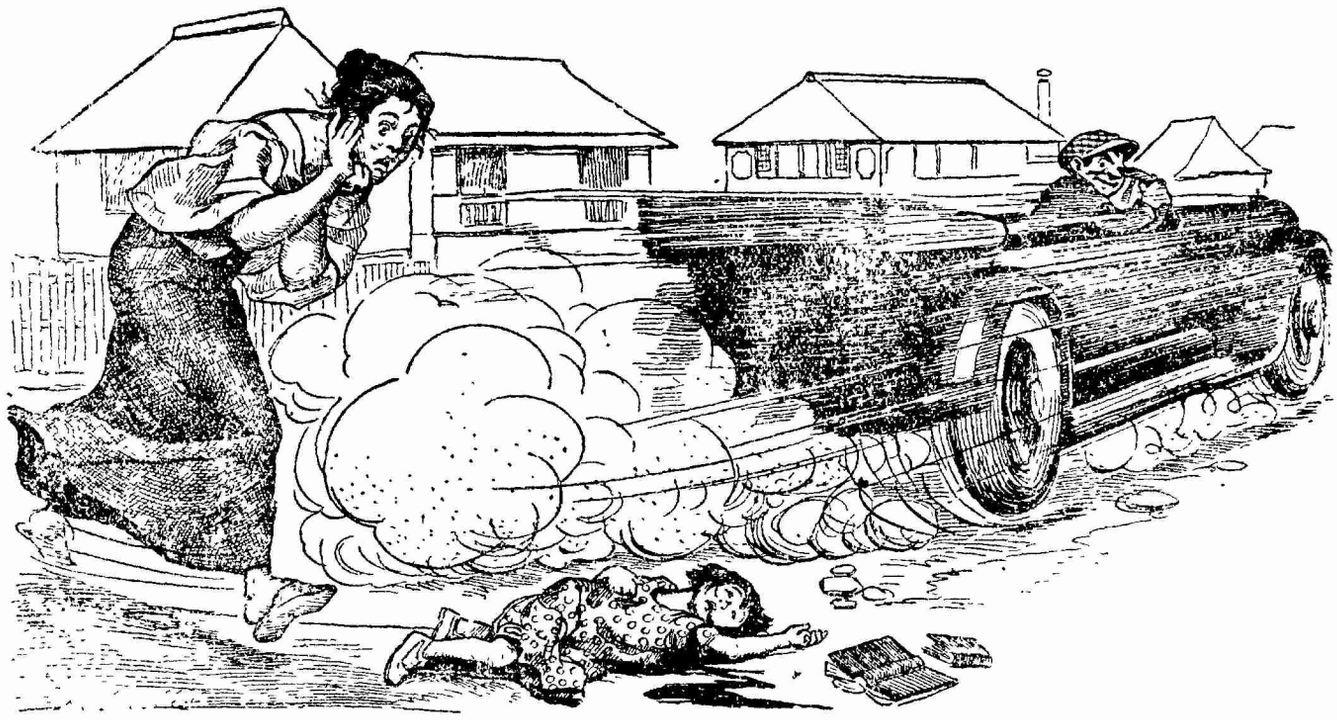

The foregoing cartoon is reproduced from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, Manila, P. I. where it was used in a campaign against reckless automobile driving. The campaign is being conducted by the Automotive Trade Association through the organization of a Traffic Safety League composed of the owners of motor cars. The membership in the Safety League is open to every owner of a motor car in the Philippine Islands and each member is charged with the obligation of reporting to the Secretary of the League the number of any car which is driven in a reckless, careless manner to the danger of pedestrians or other vehicles. In Shanghai where the police apparently are unable to cope with the situation, this Manila idea apparently would be of assistance. Certainly it is to the interests of motor car dealers and the owners of cars to do something to combat an evil that is certain to militate against the development of the motor car business throughout China.

The University of Wisconsin in China

The University of Wisconsin is the latest American institution of learning to adopt the plan of supporting a representative in China. John L. Childs of Peking is Wisconsin's representative, and he is associated with the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at the capital. The funds for Mr. Child's support are raised by the students, alumni and the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. The following paragraph is taken from a bulletin which the promoters of the fund are publishing in America:

The enterprise had its origin in the minds of half a dozen faculty men who had been in China, had come to know the fine work which certain American universities, such as Yale University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Pennsylvania University, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State College, Purdue University, Teachers College, Columbia University, Northwestern University, Kansas State Agricultural College, Oberlin College, University of Ohio, Washington and Lee University, Williams College, Vassar College are doing there, and felt that if the University of Wisconsin was true to its great ideal of service it must enter this most fertile field for helpful, constructive service. The Chinese are the only Oriental people in the world today who beyond all question are the peers of the most advanced peoples in point of intellectual capacity. Nowhere can we in the University of Wisconsin send our intellectual and moral treasures with greater certainty of their being appreciated and turned to account than to the Chinese. Out of the interest of these few men grew a "Wisconsin in China" movement, culminating in a permanent organization of students and faculty for the support of a representative in China. The money for the project has been raised from year to year by voluntary contributions. In 1916 John L. Childs, class of 1911, was sent out to Peking. He is still there—our man—and he is doing a work of which we may well be proud.

The Only Billiard Table in Szechuen Province

Szechuen Province, China's most populous and wealthiest state has now arrived at the dignity of a modern billiard table. This symbol of western learning and culture came all the way to China from that modern American metropolis of Chicago and to Montgomery, Ward and Company belongs the credit for the innovation. The table is now set up in the palace of the Military Governor at Chengtu, but between Chicago and Chengtu—there is quite a story. In the first place the table cost some $300 in American gold currency. This fund was raised through an

assessment levied upon themselves in true modern soviet fashion by five foreigners—who, since they were the only exponents of things foreign in the Szechuen capital, (outside of the missionary community) decided that they should have this modern method of recreation, regardless of cost. Now Szechuen Province, or Chengtu rather, is some 700 miles from Shanghai—provided an all-air route could be used, but when the ordinary methods of land and water transportation are used the distance is nearer 2,000 miles. Well—the table finally reached Hankow in the "low-water" period, so that most of the remainder of the transportation had to be overland. Persons who are familiar with the condition of Chinese roads or footpaths rather will be able to picture this modern billiard table conveyed by a horde —or perhaps two hordes of yelling coolies as it progressed by easy stages over the mountains and through the dales of the Upper Yangtsze River. It was too large to be taken through the streets of the various cities and villages so that wide detours had to be made. Finally after many months of anxious waiting it arrived in Chengtu—and upon being unpacked was found to be broken. New parts were ordered which came through in due course—and then for the obituary. The original group of five pioneers had dissolved to other parts of China and there only remained one lone foreigner, a French doctor, who received the billiard table and paid the freight bill—which totalled a little over $1,000 from Hankow to Chengtu alone—and the French doctor couldn't play billiards. Since the time of his departure on home leave was drawing near he advertised the table in the local Chinese paper and his enthusiastic description of this wonderful foreign invention brought one inquiry and one offer, $800 from the Military Governor.

China Still Fears Co-Education

The Chinese educational authorities are decidedly averse to co-education. The Ministry of Education in Peking has recently decided to prefer the appropriation of $300,000 to erect additional buildings for the Peking Normal College for women, when it was found that the present accomodation of the college is not sufficient for the growing number of students, to the sanction of the proposal that advanced students of the institution attend classes in men's colleges or universities. The majority of the Chinese educationalists hold the view that the time has not yet arrived when the system of co-education can be adopted in China. They point out the difference of social conditions in China and the United States. China's social convention of secluding women and segregating them from men dates back to three thousand years, and dies hard although her younger generations may have caught some Western spirit. Chinese women, to be sure, appear more often on public occasions now than ever before, in consequence of their modern education, and are even bold enough to attend mixed dinners at which their men relatives are present. Some of them have advanced to the extent of dancing at formal and informal gatherings and thereby called forth criticisms from more conservative Chinese and from many of those younger Chinese who were educated abroad. Dancing is unpopular with the majority of the Chinese. It cannot be popular for the next five decades if the present rate at which the Chinese social custom is gradually being transformed can be taken as a criterion. Within a quarter of a century at least, co-education will likewise be unable to find a place in the Chinese educational system, it is believed by the Chinese educational authorities. The decision of the Peking Union University to allow students of its affiliated College of Arts and Science for women to attend certain advanced classes together with men has been extensively commented upon in Chinese educational circles. The experiment will be watched with great interest. If it proves a success, the Chinese educationalists may slightly modify their harsh views of co-education which has been so popular in the United States. The missionaries are recognized pioneers in the introduction of new learnings into China, and it appears that it is also up to them first to experiment with the co-educational system. The Chinese authorities, like the people from Missouri, want to "be shown" that mixed education is sound and safe and that their young men and women can really profit thereby before they would encourage it. In the meantime they are doing all they can to discourage it. In view of the present general financial stringency experienced by the Chinese government, the willligness of the Ministry of Education to erect a new building for the Women's Normal College in Peking in order to prevent its students from attending men's classes is rather significant, and in a way shows how far they would go in endeavoring to educate Chinese boys and girls separately.

Miss Miyo Kohashi Enters the School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York

The term "Japanese woman journalist" in a measure marks the advancement of Miss Kohashi's countrywomen. Miss Kohashi has the distinction of being the first woman editor in Japan. She has gone to America to study journalism with the idea of returning and teaching it to her sisters in Japan. She will teach at Tokio Union College.

It was while attending college in Japan that Miss Kohashi discovered that she was interested in newspaper work and founded and edited a college magazine. Later she was employed on the *Yomiuri*, one of the oldest newspapers of Japan, where she edited a woman's page, the first and only one in Japan, which position she has held for the last six years. In an interview given to the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia), Miss Kohashi is reported as saying that the biggest problem in Japan today is the labor problem. "The war sent the price of food and clothes up very high and labor is demanding a corresponding increase in wages. This question, of course, is something that affects women also as many women work in our factories and in other industries. While Japan is changing rapidly it is not good for it to change so fast. Twenty years ago we did not have street cars but now we have movies, wireless, motors, etc., and such rapid changes make radicals. There will come a reaction but there will also come an enlightened era and when it comes the women of Japan will hold in it an honored place."

Vice Conditions in Shanghai

The unanimous report of the Special Vice Committee appointed to investigate vice conditions in the International Settlement, by the Shanghai Municipal Council, gives in detail a review of vice

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since its existence in the International Settlement, starting with its history—the actual facts concerning the conditions, the policy underlying the recommendations of the Council, the lack hospital, drink, etc. Some of the outstanding facts regarding vice conditions show that it is estimated that there are at least 633 brothels with 4,575 inmates in the settlement. Of these there are 15 houses with 53 foreign women and 618 houses with 4,522 Chinese women. The report also shows that the brothels are in certain localities only; thus, 4,429 of 4,522 are in Central, Louza and Hongkew Police Districts. The Committee have made a summary of recommendations and they follow:

1. That brothels be eliminated.
2. That brothels be licensed.
3. That special notification be given to all registered owners of brothel property in order to endeavor to get their co-operation.
4. That no brothel license be granted in any event for premises near schools.
5. That as this course necessitates more extended work for prostitutes this should be done by means of increased grants to the Door of Hope and kindred institutions.
6. That the law against street soliciting be strictly enforced, including proceedings against the brothel keeper.
7. That the law prohibiting indecent advertisements by way of posters or in newspapers be strictly enforced.
8. That the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors in unlicensed premises be strictly enforced.
9. That convictions for offences relating to prostitution recorded against holders of any licenses render the holder incapable of holding any license again.
10. That no "brothel wine license" be issued in future.
11. That parks and other open spaces be well-lighted and policed in the summer months.
12. That the examination of prostitutes by the Health Department cease.
13. That further provision for the treatment of veneral disease be undertaken by the Health Department.
14. That propaganda be undertaken by the Health Department relating to the evils of promiscuous intercourse and the dangers arising therefrom.
15. That the Health Department keep such returns as it can relating to venereal disease and hospitals receiving public moneys be compelled to treat veneral disease and keep returns in such form as the Health Department may require; failure to do this to form ground for refusing any further grant.
16. That a conference of all educational authorities in Shanghai and neighborhood be called to investigate thoroughly the advisability and methods of teaching social hygiene in Schools.

Of Special Interest

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll P. Lunt at Peking, a son, on March 19, 1920.

A son, Amos Belden Jr., 3rd, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Belden, at Kobe, Japan, on February 10. Mr. Belden is a member of the staff of the International Banking Corporation, Kobe.

"Russian Day" will be the featured program at the next meeting of the American College Club to be held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Davis, 4 Darroch Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday afternoon, March 30. Tea will be served from 4 to 4 : 30 preceding the program.

A large number of members and guests were present at the dinner-dance given by the Rotary Club at the Cafe Parisien on Friday evening, March 19. Mrs. William O'Hara sang several solos during the evening and the music for dancing was furnished by the Cafe Parisien. This is the first social function given this season by the Rotary Club.

The marriage took place on Saturday, March 20, of William Charles Bond, and Miss Laura Kathleen Trueman, daughter of Major and Mrs. T. F. Trueman of Shanghai, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral. The wedding was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents on Great Western Road. Mr. and Mrs. Bond departed on their wedding trip up country in a houseboat.

According to the annual report of the China Society of America, formed in 1911 to crystalize the sympathetic interest of American people for China, the membership leaped from 200 in January a year ago to a present enrollment of 1,500, as reported by its general secretary, Andrew B. Humphrey. A crowd of Chinese children, held a celebration of Lincoln's birthday, with dances in national costume at the Public School 108, 60 Mott Street, New York on February 12, as was illustrated in the report.

Doctor Van, one of the party of thirteen Chinese medical women who went to Russia to aid in the Red Cross, is now in America and will enter the Woman's Medical Hospital, Philadelphia, U. S. A., according to the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia). Doctor Van was educated in one of the mission schools in China and practiced medicine until going to Russia with the Red Cross to do relief work among the disease-stricken people. Dr. Van after completing her work in America plans to return to China as a specialist.

The wedding took place on the evening of March 22 of Guy Eugene Smith, a member of the staff of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai, and Miss Margaret Jean Carroll, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, 20 Route Pottier, at 9 p.m. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Nichols of St. John's University and Vice-consul L. Jacobs was the representative present from the American Consulate. Mr. and Mrs. Smith departed for Tientsin on Wednesday, where Mr. Smith has been transferred for the present.

A musicale was given on the afternoon of Friday, March 19, at the Carlton Cafe by the pupils of the Vocal Academy, under the guidance of their principal, Prof. Gerard Zalsman of Shanghai. Those contributing to the program were: Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Core, Miss Ware, Miss N. Tippin, Mr. Brady, Mrs. R. R. Hughes, Mrs. Servanin and Mrs. Speelman. Those who assisted at the piano were Mrs. M. Cavanagh, Mrs. Simpson, and Mrs. Malpas. Mr. and Mrs. Zalsman also sang and several numbers were given by the chorus of the American Woman's Club.

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On Monday March 15, the wedding took place at Hankow of Ivey Goodman Riddick of the British Cigarette Company, and Miss Margaret Eleanor Cowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cowen of Shanghai. The Reverend S. H. Littell of the American Church Mission officiated. John Gilliam of the British American Tobacco Company was best man and Miss Phyllis Gulston acted as bridesmaid. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henkel. Mr. and Mrs. Riddick came to Shanghai on their wedding trip where they have been for the past week.

Dr. Ida Kahn, eminent Chinese woman physician of Tientsin, who frequently contributes to the columns of MILLARD'S REVIEW, is now in America attending an international conference of woman physicians, now being held under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. In the *World Outlook* for December Dr. Kahn makes a few remarks regarding American and Chinese women: "Both the American woman and the Chinese woman would be better off if the qualities of each could be shaken together and then divided by two," she declares, "If they could be what you Americans call fifty-fifty, it would be much better. Each has something the other lacks. The Chinese woman has a self-restraint and a poise that the American woman needs badly. The American woman has a well earned freedom and a belief in herself and in her sex that is unknown in China. But she lacks dignity in her dress and in her manner. It is quite shocking to us in the Orient to see her lack of reserve. I have never seen a wife kiss her husband in all my life in China, but here in the United States women kiss men even at the railroad stations and on the trains, quite openly. "The American woman's dress is not conducive to health and lacks the elements of propriety with its thin waists and short skirts. Our Chinese high-necked coats and trousers are a much more suitable garb for a woman."

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Japan Opens its Eyes

From the "Chicago Tribune"

We infer from Mr. Frazier Hunt's article on the Japanese war scare that heretofore Japan has been seeing only a small part of the American picture. It has been seeing a negligible standing army, a few battleships, and that part of the United States which lies west of the Sierras. The war has brought the whole picture into full view. The Japanese now are able to see several thousand miles of continent behind the Pacific coast. They see an army of 5,000,000 men under arms. They see that we are able to send 3,000,000 over an ocean. They see that while they are using 30 percent of the national revenue in building $387,000,000 worth of ships in the next seven years, the United States needs $573,131,254 to run its fleet for only one year. This wider vision ought to improve the temper of the jingoes. There ought to be a disposition to settle down to practical friendship. The Japanese ought to know that we are indisposed to infringe upon Japanese rights and also that we are abundantly capable of maintaining what we have. This new view the Japanese are having of us is the result of a demonstration. Without the actual mobilization of our man power it is doubtful if we could have been so impressive. And yet the greatest demonstration may lose its quality in time. This Japanese generation is seeing the real strength of America. Will the next generation see as clearly? We have seen that a show of our power is sufficient guaranty. It should follow that the cheapest guaranty we can have is to keep our manhood alive to the sense of protection. National training may cost a little now, but it would be cheap insurance compared to the cost of conflict.

A British Fleet in The Pacific

From the Detroit Free Press, U. S. A.

Great Britain and her colonies are reported to be planning for a big fleet in the Pacific ocean. The news is interesting, even startling, because it suggests a radical change in the sea policy of the government in London. And yet it is quite natural that the British naval power should be developed in the Far East. The dire need for watchfulness and concentration in the North sea and British channel no longer exists, nor is it likely to arise again very soon. At the same time, the imperial interests in the Pacific and particularly in Oceanica are broadening each year with the development of Australia and New Zealand, which are demanding more and more consideration from the home country; and they are likely to increase

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by leaps and bounds with the firm establishment of a British protectorate over Mesopotamia and perhaps Palestine. The British empire has, in fact, become the great oriental power, and it must give the people of the east visible manifestations of its potency, Of course, in case Great Britain sets out to maintain a big fleet in the Pacific the question of its relationship to Japan immediately arises. Under the present treaty Tokio is supposed to look after its ally's maritime interests in the Far East, and perhaps the transfer of a naval force to that region may be interpreted as a forecast of the end of the present arrangement. Color is given such a theory as this by the very evident fact that Australia and New Zealand are both suspicious of the Nipponese, the former dominion in particular seeing red every time Japan is mentioned. The Australians are about as tolerant of Japanese immigration as are the Californians and the Japanese are most anxious to get a foothold on the "fifth quarter of the globe."

China Must Watch Her Own Shantung Actions

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The fundamental object of the Reservation Clause of the American Senate on the Shantung Question is to give the United States a free hand in dealing with the Chinese Question, so that the American government might not be hampered by the Paris Treaty stipulations. Such action by a friendly government is indeed very encouraging for international relationships, and there is every chance for a happy outcome of the Shantung Question. But of one thing the people of China must be very careful, and that is, if China enters into any secret understanding with Japan, how can we expect our well-wishers to do much for us? They could not help us even if they wanted to! Moreover, as we have noticed the Senate has recently modified the Clause to such an extent as to cut out the few words directly mentioning the two countries China and Japan. This action can be viewed from two standpoints. It may mean that if China does not properly handle the case, the American government will simply leave the matter alone as if she had never heard of such a thing. Or it may mean that she will take all the opportunity that may offer to her to give China a helping hand by keeping China from falling into the Japanese trap. Under all circumstances it rests with the people of China to bear in mind the seriousness of the issue. If the people become indifferent although they know that the Peking government has decided to put the matter off, and the American government has passed the Reservation Clause, then we shall be guilty of a very great blunder.

Iron and China's Future

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

We have made an investigation into the iron products of Shanghai, and we find that a large majority of the iron products are imported from abroad, while the manufactures from native iron constitute only a small proportion. This fact has struck us forcefully. It is well understood that iron is the main necessity for the manufacture of munitions, etc., but out of the everyday articles that we use, there are also many things made of this important element. In China we have a great supply of iron. But the trouble is that if it is not left locked in the ground and treated like refuse, it is invariably controlled by foreigners through loans. The mines that have been worked for sometime, we are not now in a position to keep, thus the entire iron resources of the country is practically controlled by others, and the

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natural result is that we do not have a sufficient supply for our own consumption. For the present phenomenon tells a clear story not only that the iron products used by Chinese commercial people come from abroad, but the officials likewise have to depend on outsiders for what they need. Is this not a deplorable state of affairs? Now, since the end of the European War, all the nations are rolling up their sleeves to develop their natural resources in order to meet the much exhausted demand for iron products. Hence, they pay very serious attention to the element of iron. Through science or other means they are trying to get an increased supply of the precious metal. But in China the people do not seem to have awakened to this fact yet. If they do not do it now, does not the sense of shame hurt their feelings?

Scaring China with the Bolshevik Bugaboo

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The reason why "military co-operation" should long have been a thing of the past has been fully discussed hitherto and we do not need to dwell on the matter any further. But the Japanese are again playing politics with the Peking nation-selling militarists and trying to prolong the pact on the excuse of preventing the invasion of the Bolsheviks. That they want to evade the issue of cancelling the pact is indeed utterly unreasonable! The so-called policy to "prevent the invasion of the Bolsheviks" is contradictory to the announced policies of either Japan or China, and will never happen. China has made the clear announcement that she will stick to the policy of strict neutrality. Her attitude toward the Bolsheviks is not only not antagonistic, but it is somewhat friendly. This being so, there is fundamentally no such need as military co-operation against the Bolsheviks. On the part of Japan, she has agreed to join England and America in showing a conciliatory attitude toward the Bolshevik government, and she is willing to withdraw her troops in Siberia, then how could there be any more military co-operation with China to prevent the invasion of the Bolsheviks? It is clearer than daylight that the Japanese are simply using the "Bolshevik Invasion" as an excuse to prolong the pact, and it is an utterly wrong excuse in itself. Yet the militarists in China up to the present day have not yet nullified the pact. Doesn't that speak louder than all the statements made by all concerned, that Japan is determined to gobble up Manchuria and Mongolia, while the Peking government is equally determined to sell the country to foreign militarists?

Japan's "Bird in the Hand"

(From the London and China Express)

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the former United States Minister in Peking, in a recent utterance suggests that Japan holds a wonderful trump card, if she will only play it, which is the return to China of those things wrung from her by Germany, retaining only her privilege of entering Shantung on equal terms with the rest of the world. If Japan could only see it, remarks Dr. Reinsch, that would be her reply to all the charges that have been brought against her in connection with Chinese affairs; a reply that would at once convert sentiment in China from a probable lasting hatred into a feeling of grateful friendship. It would, he thinks, pay Japan materially much more than she could possibly gain by pushing the advantage the treaty gives her in Shantung. It is an interesting suggestion, but we are afraid it savours too much of the counsel of perfection. We only wish Japanese statesmen would view the matter in this altruistic light. We sadly fear, however, that their actions are much more likely to be guided by the sentiment of that old proverb—a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Manila Soon to Become A Free Port

"THE government of the Philippine Islands will vote bonds sufficient to cover the expense necessary to the creation of this free zone and the construction of edifices, warehouses and docks proper to the same, together with other requirements for its proper administration..... There will be set aside 25,000 pesos for the initial expenses of the free zone board in the preparation of plans and the compilation of data."

This paragraph is quoted from the Vamenta free zone bill which was recently re-introduced in the house of representatives, and the proposal bids fair to merit the approval of the lawmakers of that body. The bill provides that the free zone at Manila be established and maintained by the secretary of commerce and communications, and that he take action through a board consisting of the director of commerce and industry as president, and the insular collector of customs and the director of the bureau of public works as members. This board will administrate the zone, the collector of customs making the rules of handling of vessels and cargo, vessels to be free from the usual port entry and pilotage charges. The board will recommend the site for the zone; it is believed among government circles, however, that the Tondo beach site recently recommended by Paul P. Whitham, United States trade commisioner, investigating trade and harbor conditions for the federal government in the Far East. Mr. Whitham estimates 80,000,000 pesos for the proper development of this site, not all of which, it is understood, will be required for the zone. It is also recommended that the zone be walled off and properly guarded to prevent smugglers. That a free zone is probably the greatest individual requirement in making Manila the first port in the Orient is a current fact that has long been conceded by the most cynical "wet blanket business men" in the Philippines. Manila is situated on the greatest trade route of the world, and in so far as the Orient is concerned, is the most centrally located point. Its harbor is at the southern end of Manila Bay, which is a great naturally sheltered body of water about thirty miles long, and is further protected by a breakwater over a mile long. Its present water front is studed with three large piers, a fourth under construction by the

government, and a fifth will soon be started by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. Goods could, under the provisions of the free zone bill, be shipped to Manila from any country for trans-shipment to another country without paying any of the charges or taxes which usually are laid on a foreign cargo. This would mean a leap in tonnage shipping figures which would, in itself, be a benefit well worth the expenditure of the construction price.

Philippine Press Service, Manila, P. I.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Holders during the period under review have adopted a more or less "Wait and See" policy due partly to the share drop in Silver, although Exchange is still 7d above parity, and partly owing to the supplies not coming out freely.

Mills, on the other hand, are discriminating in their purchases, presumably having sufficient stocks for the completion of their Yarn sales to June and July.

We venture the opinion, however, that with the exception of the immediate future, the likelihood of much cheaper cotton up to the time the new season's crop comes on the market, is unlikely for the reason that the labor unrest in the Bombay mills has retarded the production of spinnings and holders in India are asking prices which, with the present Rupee Exchange, prohibit the importation of this grade of Yarn.

Indian cotton has advanced approximately Rupees 5 per Khandy and purchases by China are very slow owing to Exchange, but more especially due to the local mills holding aloof.

Liverpool, March 11, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	82.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	17.25	„
Good Middling American, Spot	28.10	„
„ „ „ May	24.99	„
„ „ „ July	24.00	„

Market:—Weak.

New York, March 18, 1920.

New York Market:—

Spot	41.00	Cents
May	38.01	„
July	35.23	„
October	32.06	„

Market:—Firm.

Bombay, March 15, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach..... Rps. 504 per Khandy

Market:—Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot	Tls.	33.25
Tungchow Spot	„	32.75
„ April/May/June	„	33.50
Shanghai, Spot	„	29.00
„ M-Ginned, Spot	„	29.00

Tone of the Market:—Steady.

Monthly Steel Market Letter

By U. S. Steel Products Company

The situation described in our Market Letter of February 14, remains substantially unchanged. Demand for practically all classes of steel products continues far in excess of the possible production of the mills. The requirements of the railways in the United States are, for the reasons explained in our previous letters, extremely urgent, but orders for rails, bridge work, and rolling stock are still unplaced.

The American Railway Administration has been seeking since last October to secure sufficient rails to carry them through until the roads were returned to private ownership (March 1), but found it impossible to do so, largely because of conditions arising out of the recent steel strike. However, they recently took steps to secure the supply of some very urgently needed rails by "commandeering" the capacity of the rail mills to the extent of 75,000 tons, although it was recently estimated that the Railroad Administration could use 280,000 tons by March 1.

It is obvious that, unless the railways are put into the physical condition and furnished with the necessary equipment to enable them to properly handle the traffic of the country, the execution of orders for steel products will be seriously restricted. It therefore, goes without saying that the urgent requirements of the railways must necessarily be given preferential consideration.

In general products there appears no abatement of the active buying demand, iron and steel prices are responding with new advances, with many mills booked far in excess of their production for some months to come.

The unfilled tonnage on the books of the Steel Corporation as to the 31st of January stood at 9,285,441 tons showing a substantial advance over the orders as of record on Decemher 31, 1919, at which time the unfilled tonnage totalled 8,265,336 tons.

The $2,000,000 Building of the Grand Hotel de Peking

The new building of the Grand Hotel de Peking, the most up-to-date hotel in China, was thrown open to the public on the evening of February 28, when more than 700 persons of all nationalities crowded its grand salon, dinning rooms and lobbies. The management had to turn away two hundred applicants for dinner reservations for lack of tables to accomodate them. Among those present on the occasion were the French Minister, the American Charge d'Affaires, the Minister from Cuba, the Minister of Norway, the Italian Minister, Sir Francis Aglen, the secretary of the Portugese legation and the Japanese Minister.

The new building of the Hotel has been erected and fitted at a cost of more than two million dollars. It is a five story building and contains 150 rooms, including five suites de-luxe, each with bath attached, and can accomodate 250 guests. The rooms of the suites de-luxe are forty by thirty feet while the ordinary rooms vary from forty by twenty to thirty-two by twenty feet. The walls of the lobbies and halls in the first and second floors are paneled and lacquered. Heavy Tientsin rugs cover the entire ground floor. The lobby is 120 meters in length. There are two flights of broad steps of white sandstone laid excellent carpets facing the entrance. Two modern elevators, each with a carrying capacity of 2,000 lbs, running from the ground floor to the roof garden at the top of the building were supplied by the American Trading Company. Stalls on the ground floor are fitted up for a few foreign shops, and Chinese curio dealers. Every room is fitted with a telephone. The architects of the new building were *Brossard Mopin* and *Cie*, of

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Tientsin. The lighting and heating arrangements were made by experienced engineers. The silveware, porcelain ware, cutlery, silks and drapery used in the hotel were newly imported from wide-reputed manufactures in Paris. The beds, brass and enamel ware are the products of New York factories and are of the best American makes. The wooden furniture was made by skilled Chinese artisans. The laces and some of the drapery are Chefoo hand-made. The decorations, cut and multi-colored glass ware were arranged by L. M. Maille and imported from Pantin, a little manufacturing town near Paris. The management of the new Hotel is in the hands of Mr. Maille, assisted by Messrs Mylo and Roustan, sub-managers. The steward, Mr. Hunig, has gained a high reputation from long experience in France. The kitchen is laid out in the most modern manner and is under the personal supervision of M. Couse, who recently came from France on a contract with the hotel. The Ministry of Communications at Peking is planning to build railway hotels at Hankow, Tientsin and possibly Nanking, similar to the railway hotels in Japan. To begin with, it will build small hotels at Nankou and Tsinan first. The new building of the Hotel de Peking will likely be used as the model for the Chinese government's railway hotels, as the arrangements therein are most up-to-date and comfortable, and its general appointments are luxurious. The recent establishment by the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration in Peking of a restaurant at the stations is the first step toward the building of railway hotels. Experts state that the government can profitably operate railway hotels besides giving facilities to the travelling public.

Meeting the Passenger Aircraft Demand

The experience gained during the war in the manufacture of military and naval airplanes gave a permanence to the commercial possibilities of transportation by air and shortly after the conclusion of the armistice manufacturers of aircraft turned to the development of peace time passenger and carrying machines. In the forefront of these pioneers was the aviation department of Vickers Limited, which had gained fame by the widely known Vickers-Vimy bombers.

Turning to the manufacture of commercial machines, the Vickers "Vimy" bomber was fitted with a new design fuselage containing a passenger saloon, the wings, tail unit and undercarriage remaining identical. The first tests of this new machine took place at the Joyce Green aerodrome, England, on April 13, and demonstrated not only that the new machine was satisfactory but that the speed was increased an additional ten miles an hour due to the new stream-line body construction.

The assembling of the famous Vickers which completed the world's longest non-stop airplane journey across the Atlantic began on April 7, 1919. At the end of the month the machine was tested, dismantled and on its way. Less than three weeks after its arrival at Newfoundland, it was given the air by the late

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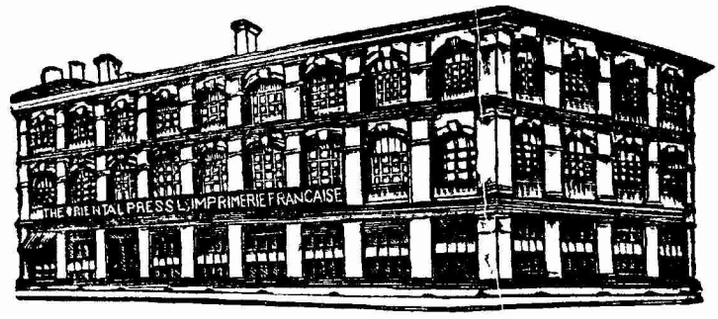

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown and on June 15 it arrived in Ireland after a non-stop flight of 15 hours and 57 minutes.

Between May 1, and October 31, Vickers machines made 1,117 flights in England, covering a total of nearly 25,000 miles with but one accident of a minor nature and carrying passengers.

In September a contract was signed with the Chinese government by the Vickers Company for 100 airplanes for passenger and commercial services, together with necessary equipment. These planes are now under construction.

A Vickers "Vimy" bomber was the plane used by Captain Ross Smith in his successful flight from England to Australia in 27 days, 20 hours and 20 minutes. During the rail strike in England similar machines were used to carry the mails of the Vickers Company.

New types of planes will be brought forth during this year by the same designer R. K. Pierson and it is believed in air circles that these machines will approach nearer a stage of perfection.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

The market continues very quiet for China Steam Filatures and Tsatlees.

A limited interest has been shown in Tussahs at a decline of Tls. 20.-per picul. In spite of the limited demand, holders are not, at present, inclined to make further reductions.

Tussah Best	Tls.	530
Market Chops	„	510
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops	„	940
„ „ „ Market Chops	„	890
China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops	„	1370
„ „ „ Extra Chops	„	1320
„ „ „ Medium Chops	„	1260

General:—A limited business has been done for Europe on the basis of:

Tussah Filature 8 cocoons 1. Peach Blossom	Tls.	510
Tussah Native X-1-2	„	390
Tsatlee Filature SSS Mars 1.	„	870
„ „ K. K. Mars 1.	„	830

Commercial and Financial Notes

China imported paper and paper products in 1918 to the value of $9,362,174.

The Chinese of the Philippines are organizing a combine to open a banking system with headquarters in Manila, according to a recent report. One of the chief backers of the plan is said to be a Chinese millionaire of Java.

The world's supply of furs is estimated to be worth $600,000,000, according to the *New York Commercial.* Last year's turn over in the fur trade in the United States was said to be somewhere between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000.

The total exports of the United States for the year of 1919 amounted to $7,922,000,000, according

to a recent official report. This amount is $1,723,000,000 in access of the year previous. Imports totalled $3,904,000,000, giving a favorable balance of trade amounting to $4,017,000,000.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange was held Friday, March 19, at the Exchange, Shanghai. The report of the chairman declared that the present outlook for the share market is encouraging. He reported the attempt made to inaugurate a clearing system for quarterly settlements had not met with the success expected but that attempts would be made to perfect it.

The British Supreme Court of Shanghai granted an injunction to protesting shareholders against the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., restraining the company, its directors or agents from selling the company to any other interest, on Tuesday, March 23. The complaint was filed following notice given to the shareholders that it was proposed to sell the concern to a Japanese company. The costs were assessed upon the defendants.

In order to meet the export demand for locomotives, the American Locomotive Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works of the United States have organized the Locomotive Export Association under the provisions of the Webb-Pomerene Act, according to a recent issue of the *New York Journal of Commerce*. The combine may run on indefinitely after the present demand has ceased, according to one of the officials of the company.

A contract for supplying the Siberian Fisheries and Canning Co., with cannery equipment and machinery valued at $750,000 has been negotiated by Burger & Carter, of San Francisco, according to a recent dispatch. The firm will begin to forward shipments immediately in order to complete a new cannery plant at Vladivostok within three months. It was also announced that contracts have been closed for supplying a San Francisco firm company with 10,000 cases of canned Siberian crab this season.

The eight semi-annual report of the directors of the Chekiang Industrial Bank for the year ending December 31, 1919, has been issued. The gross profit for the half year is indicated as $357,578,804 and the net profit $66,934,695. Dividends were declared at the rate of ten percent per annum. The sum of $34,173.09 was added to the reserve fund making its grand total $81,425.61. The total liabilities and assets were shown to balance at $9,261,740,408. The Shanghai branch at U39 Peking Road is under the direction of Li Ming as manager.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Horse Bazar and Motor Company, Ltd., was held Tuesday, March 23, at the offices of the company, Shanghai. A net profit of Tls. 73,174.66 was shown for the year of 1919, to which Tls. 7,395.48 carried over from 1918 was added, making a grand total of Tls. 80,570.14. A dividend of twelve percent was declared, a bonus of ten percent given the staff, and the remainder placed in reserve funds, written off for machinery and fittings, and Tls. 10,255.40 carried forward. The report stated that the motor department's business was satisfactory although hampered by inability to obtain deliveries on cars and accessories.

New Books and Publications

" La Litterature Chinoise Contemporaine "

By T. F. Soong. Peking 1. Published by the Journal de Pekin, 1919.

IT is good to read something about Chinese literature that is really a critical study and something more than a vague panegyric on its undefined excellencies,—an extravagance in which these foreigners who possess a better acquaintance with the Chinese language than their less fortunate fellow-) foreigners are often prone to indulge. It is good to have the specific merits and specific defects of Chinese literature pointed out to us, and it is particularly good to have this done by a Chinese who has a knowledge of western literature. The author of " La Litterature Chinoise Contemporaine " has done this admirably. Mr. Soong, who is Professor of French at Peking University, received his education for the most part in France, and his little book is therefore written in the French language. The booklet consists of only one hundred and thirty pages divided into twenty-two short chapters or sections, of which eight are devoted to the novel, eight to the drama, two each to the short story and to poetry, the two remaining sections being given up to a general introductory discussion of contemporary literature and to a plea in defense of the so-called Literary Revolution. It is therefore a series of *apercus*, with brief historical orientations and well selected illustrations by means of translations and detailed descriptions. The author belongs to the new school that is advocating strenuously the reform of the Chinese written language into a more adequate vehicle of thought and a more flexible medium of expression, and the fundamental reconstitution of Chinese society, which has been under the baneful incubus of tradition in general and the Confucian tradition in particular for so many centuries. The defects of Chinese literature, in so far as they are not defects of a stilted and cramped classical style, arise for the most part from the mental set resulting from a social system that has produced a *milieu* little favorable to boldness, originality, initiative and varied ideas. And this is, so to speak, the thread upon which the series of *apercus* have been strung.

Literature is so much a reflection of life that the many to whom is not given the Open Sesame of a knowledge of the Chinese character, but yet who have hazarded guesses as to what old Chinese literature must be like, will find in Professor Soong's booklet frequent and flattering corroborations of their hitherto unfounded opinions. As for the modern novel, short story, poetry and drama of China, Occidentals will be interested to find mention of those authors of Europe and America who are exerting the greatest influence on Chinese literature at the present day. While literature is a reflection of life, it is also a reformer of life and society, so that the correspondence between the two is rarely complete and is often in the nature of an active and frictional adjustment of life to ideas. Thus, for the time being, contemporary Chinese literature is struggling to free itself both as to style and matter, from the shackles of classicism and will be content with mirroring only a transvaluated China. Such a transvaluated China is for Mr. Soong

and other "radicals" the hope not only of the country itself, but also of its literary future. The attempted adaptation of western ideas is not very apparent to the foreigner, and it certainly would be interesting to witness an Ibsen performance, such as "The Doll's House" which was given in Shanghai last summer by some students for the benefit of the Student Union. There will be a good deal of maladaptation before there is any real assimilation and creation, and this is particularly the case in the field of art. We have convincing proof of this in the flamboyant modern Chinese-foreign architecture, which is but a symptom, it is to be hoped temporary, of Western art ideas that are at present taking the form of bizarre products of an unsatisfactory Spiritual digestion.

On laying down Mr. Soong's book, which contains quite a little sound psychological analysis, one regrets that he did not give us an analysis of Chinese humor. He touches on the matter of obscenity and vulgarity, and gives a partial explanation of these features in Chinese literature which may or may not seem satisfactory; but he says nothing about Chinese humor itself, which, according to western standards, contains more breadth than is in keeping with good taste. Mr. Soong does not think that the Chinese are essentially salacious-minded, but one is led to wonder whether after all the excessive and conventional *pudeur* which leads to the separation of the sexes both on and off the stage, and the frequent obscenity of the drama, novel and story do not have a subtle but real psychological connection. Repression often acts in a boomerang fashion.

"La Litterature Chinoise Contemporaine," being written in French, will be limited in the number of its foreign readers. The French is very good French, and the author has forestalled criticism as to possible faults of syntax and typographical errors in a prefatory request for indulgence since the book is written by a Chinese and printed by Chinese. It deserves to be translated into English so as to bring it within the range of a wider circle of readers.

W. S. A. P.

St. John's University, March 13, 1920.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. C. Arnold, Philadelphia; Miss C. Rice, Philadelphia; W. Whiffin, Peking; A. Jevier; Gernet; Pusey; Mrs. Kavturin; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gardiner, Vladivostok; W. H. E. Coates; W. H. Mills, Vladivostok; Mrs. J. L. Brown; R. Slessor, Hongkong; C. M. Benzeman, Hankow; Mrs. A. H. Benjamin; J. F. Kabrua, Vladivostok; Mr. and Mrs. Bordens, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. S. Brockdorff; P. J. Smith, London; L. Hagood; Mr. and Mrs. G. Saillard, Tientsin; L. F. Patstone; H. Palmer; W. R. Harvey; B. L. Simpson; J. B. Boyd; J. J. Sprenger, Chefoo; J. P. Harrison, New York; J. J. Kind, London; Ben Moss, Tientsin; N. Butt, Yokohama; W. Janson; Mrs. W. G. Holliday; W. C. Davidson, New York; Mrs. L. E. Sheble; Fairchild, Manila; W. H. Taylor; Maj. Carrion; C. L. Bamberger, San Francisco; W. J. O'Brien; E. Levy, Manila; M. Blum, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Humbert; Tom Lynch, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hooper, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Whelan; Mr. and Mrs. L. Cite; Tronbatsneto; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock; Miss Downie, Singapore; Downie, Singapore; C. H. Meyer; Madame Dufayat, Tientsin; H. Bar, Tientsin; Mrs. M. L. Hannery; Miss O. Schnyder; W. A. Mitchell; O. Gayer, Peking; W. C. Cassels, England; Mr. and Mrs. Smedley, England; S. H. Boardman; G. S. Tyler; Mr. and Mrs. C. Corngo, Hankow.

The following guests have registered at the Graud Hotel Kalee during the week: Major L. Steveni, Vladivostok; H. J. Welch, Peking; A. F. Welch, Peking; Mrs Lilguew and child, Vladivostok; Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Riddick, Hankow; Wargbrett, Harbin; Capt. C. Anderson, Wuhu; G. Ross, Tsinanfu; B. Law, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Macoun and children, Nanking; Harry G. Pape, New York; Henry H. Werblow, New York; Harold N. Elterich, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Watt, Hankow; A. Jenkins, Hongkong; E. F. Jones, Tsinanfu; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. J. A. de Bory; Singapore; Commander M. D. Voraldo, Peking; W. C. Davidson, New York.

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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

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(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

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CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

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DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

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Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Filings

March 13, 1920; Cause No. 716; In re Last Will and Testament of Murdo M. Mackenzie, deceased; receipt.

" 18, " Cause No. 959; Shanghai House Furnishing Co. v. R. D. Bunn; petition; summons to answer.

" 18, " Cause No. 715; In re Estate of John Kavanaugh, deceased; petition.

" 20, " Cause No. 959; Shanghai House Furnishing Co. v. R. D. Bunn; motion to discontinue.

" 20, " Cause No. 817; In re Estate of Frederick Eugene Weiss, deceased; verdict.

" 22, " Cause No. 660; In re last Will and Testament of Frank N. Meyer, deceased; inventory.

" 22, " Articles of Incorporation of Struthers & Dixon for Indo-China, Inc.

" 22, " Cause No. 960; U. S. v. J. Boldish; affidavit.

" 23, " Cause No. 602; In re Last Will and Testament of R. R. Endicott, deceased; final report.

March 23, 1920; Cause No. 961; Chao Lze Ch'ing v. David Steinberg; complaint; application for garnishment; application for attachment; bond of petition.

„ 23, „ Cause No. 951; U. S. v. David Jacob Steinberg; affidavit.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 946; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc. v. Robert Festus Hall; notice of motion.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 937; Jagat Singh v. F. C. Craig; writ of execution.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 962; Mary Alice Moss v. Frank Moss; petition.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel & Co.; motion & affidavit.

Hearings:

March 20, 1920; In re Coroner's Inquisition; testimony of Inspector Reeves and M. Nagamura, taken.

„ 22, „ Cause No. 699; In re John Bell Estate; testimony of Gaudencio Castrillo and Edward Bell taken before commissioner.

„ 22, „ Cause No. 758; In re Amy Bell Estate; testimony of Gaudencia Castrillo and Edward Bell taken before commissioner.

„ 22, „ Cause No. 960; U. S. v. Boldish, Mast, Carver and Beck; on preliminary examination charged of assault and Highway Robbery; testimony of complaining witness and Inspector Ross heard.

Judgments and Orders:

March 21, 1920; In re Coroner's Inquisition; verdict of Jury returned and ordered filed.

„ 22, „ Cause No. 960; U. S. v. Boldish, Mast, Carver and Beck; defendants Carver and Beck held to answer: bail fixed at $1000.00 each.

„ 23, „ Cause No. 715; In re Estate of John Kavanaugh, deceased; order granting leave to sell personal property.

„ 23, „ Cause No. 959; Shanghai House Furnishing Company v. R. D. Bunn; order for discontinuance of cause.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 29, 1920; 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by France-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

12-203

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 24th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—Silver in London during the week, after fluctuating between 65⅜d. and 77d. closes according to latest advices at 75½d. both ready and forward, thus recording an advance of 7⅜ and 7⅜ respectively in the ready and forward prices. Local rates in the same period have advanced from 7/2 T/T on London to 7/5. As far as merchants are concerned only a very moderate business has been done, but on the other hand Native Operators have been extremely active, particularly in the G. $ and Yen markets, their buying transactions apparently exceeding their sales. Large purchases during the last two days has caused an easier feeling, with the result that there are no sellers of G. $ at over 143 and sterling T/T 7/5.

With the London/Paris rate quoted at 57½, franc bills are almost impossible to place.

The New York/London rate has advanced to 3.82½.

The local stock of Sycee, Bar Silver, Mexican and Chinese dollars total approximately Tls. 52,000,000 detailed as follows.

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 39,314,000. Mexican and Chinese Dollars $18,160,000, which shows the stock of Sycee and Bar Silver at roughly the same as this day last week, and Dollars 21 lakhs higher. To this must be added U. S. Silver $1,002,000, which is the present holding here.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thurs. Mar. 18	Friday Mar. 19	Sat. Mar. 20	Monday Mar. 22	Tues. Mar. 23	Wed. Mar. 24
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	8/8.100	7/1	7/2 7/3	7/4	7/5	7/6	7/5
D/Dfts. ,,	—	7/1¼	7/2¼ 7/3¼	7/4¼	7/5¼	7/6¼	7/5¼
4m/s ,,	—	7/1½	7/2½ 7/3½	7/4½	7/5½	7/6½	7/5½
T/T India	318.175	309	312 316	320	320	321	318
T/T France	2,106.750	1800	1825 1850	1870	1890	2025	2150
T/T N. Y.	148.100	135	135 136	139	142	143½	143½
T/T H'kong	65.300	67½	67½ 67½	68	69	69	69
T/T Japan	32.375	34	33½ 33	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
T/T Batavia	393.600	330	333 337	352	361⅛	371	367
T/T Straits	27.212	32½	32½ 31⅞	31½	321⅛	30⅞	31⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	9/0.700	7/5½	7/6½ 7/7½	7/8½	7/9½	7/10½	7/9½
6m/s ,, ,,	9/1.875	7/6¾	7/7¾ 7/8¾	7/9¾	7/10¾	7/11¾	7/10¾
4m/s ,, D/P	—	7/5¾	7/6¾ 7/7¾	7/8¾	7/9¾	7/10¾	7/9¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s Bills F. Crs.,D/A,D/P	2,256.750	1950	1975 2000	2020	2040	2175	2300
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	158.100	145	145 146	149	152	153½	153½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	145¾	145¾ 146¾	149¾	152¾	154¼	154¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	65¾	68¼	70⅜	72⅝	77	75½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 163.00	Tls. 160.50	Tls. 160.20	Tls. 159.20	Tls. 160.80	Tls. 161.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.5625	73.575	73.55	73.4875	73.5125	73.5625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1½%	1½%	1½%	2½%	3%	3%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	6 %	London on Paris	T/T 57½
Bank of France rate of discount	5 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.82½
of Discount	3 m/s. 6 %	Bombay on London	T/T 2/3⅝
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 ¼%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 5/2
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 ¼%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/4

ZEE FOH SUNG, PLAINTIFF, vs. FRANK FERNANDEZ, DEFENDANT

(*Cause No. 846; Filed March 8, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Contracts.** *Courts* will not make contracts for parties nor inquire into the wisdom or advisability of their undertakings.

2.—: *Guaranty.* The language of a guaranty is construed most strongly against the guarantor.

3.—: *A continuing guaranty* does not require notice to the guarantor of each item of credit extended; a general notice, within a reasonable time after the whole transaction is closed, suffices.

4.—: *Acceptance* of a guaranty and notice thereof are effected where both creditor and guarantor sign the written contract which embodies it.

5.—: *A voluntary payment* must be applied in accordance with the debtor's intention.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, for plaintiff.
Paul Myron Linebarger, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J. :

This is an action on a written agreement by which defendant sublet to plaintiff all of the Continental Hotel, Shanghai, of which defendant was then the proprietor, except the bar and certain bed rooms occupied by the latter. The agreement contains the following clause which is the only one here in dispute:

> "The Lessor shall have the right to collect and receive on behalf of the Lessee any and all moneys due to the Lessee for any refreshment, boarding, or/and lodging which the Lessor shall have supplied on behalf of the Lessee to any person or/and persons; he shall hand over to the Lessee any and all moneys in cash as soon as he collects and receives them in cash. He is not permitted to retain in his possession any and all moneys due and belonging to the Lessee nor to make any personal use of them. If any chits shall not be paid for in cash, the Lessor must get them paid as soon as possible but not later than the first and fifteenth days of every calendar month when the Lessor must make payment of chits and hand over to the Lessee any and all moneys due to the Lessee. If the Lessor shall not have collected any money due under chits signed and not paid for, on the first and fifteenth days of every calendar month, he must make payment in full of such chits, and hand over any money due according to the chits to the Lessee. The Lessor must take care to supply refreshment, boarding, or/and lodging to any person or/and persons in order to ensure due payment of the charges for the same. If default shall be made in the payment of any chits on every first and fifteenth days of every month, the Lessor must take the full responsibility to make payment in full of any such chits to the Lessee."

Chits to the amount of Mex. $3004.90 were admittedly received by defendant from plaintiff who claims payment therefor by virtue of the clause above quoted.

We cannot agree with defendant's counsel that it merely gives his client the "right" to collect these chits. It does that, of course, but it also imposes the obligation to pay. "The lessor must make"; that phrase is repeated, with slight variations, no less than thrice in this one clause.

Counsel pronounces this "a most preposterous guaranty" and we are disposed to agree that it was not a prudent one. But that alone affords no ground for relief. Courts cannot make contracts for parties nor inquire into the wisdom or advisability of their undertaking. For us it is enough that this one was entered into voluntarily and of that there can be no doubt. Defendant expressly admits that he read the contract before signing and he was in a better position to understand it than was plaintiff to whom the language was foreign. And while defendant states its terms differently than they read the contract speaks for itself. We do not see that it is ambiguous and if it were, the rule in this jurisdiction is that "the words of the guaranty (which counsel declares this clause is) are to be taken as strongly against the guarantor as the sense will admit." [1]

1. Douglass v. Reynolds, 7 Pet. (U. S.) 113, 122, 8 Law. ed., 630 (per Story J., citing Mason v. Pritchard, 12 East 227); Drummond v. Prestman, 12 Wheat (U. S.) 515, 518, 6 Law. ed., 712.

A chit for $1.00 bears the indorsement "nothing doing" and counsel asks if it is reasonable to suppose that defendant ever guaranteed such a chit. If that were the sole indorsement we would think not because it is only "chits *signed* and not paid for" of which, according to the contract "he must make payment" and a chit merely so indorsed is not "signed", as the parties evidently used the term. And altho the chit in question is also indorsed "Mr. Johnson" plaintiff makes no claim for its payment.

If among those claimed there is any not properly signed defendant had an opportunity to show it but never attempted to do so. Plaintiff testifies (p. 14) "In every case these chits were presented to him (defendant) for his approval." Defendant, in reply to the question. "Did he bring these chits to you at all?" said "Not all" and later stated (p. 24) "What he took at night he gave to my shroff in the morning. Sometimes I saw them and sometimes not." The shroff testified that he was given the chits every morning, This not only afforded opportunity to verify all signatures; it also constituted the notice of credit given required by the rule which counsel invokes. Besides a guaranty like this is a continuing one and the creditor is not required to give notice of each item if credit is extended. A general notice within a reasonable time after the whole transaction is closed suffices, [2] and defendent's testimony (p. 16) that he "made demand from time to time" is undisputed.

Counsel also invokes the rule that an offer of guaranty must be accepted by the creditor before it binds the guarantor. [3] We are dealing here, however, not with a mere *offer* of guaranty but with a completed contract in which the guaranty is but one feature, and by signing which plaintiff as creditor not only accepted the guaranty but gave defendant notice thereof.

The complaint states an additional claim for $302.57 of which all but $50., which is claimed to have been paid, is undisputed. Plaintiff admits the payment but states that it was on another account while defendant's wife, who actually made the payment, evidently means to say (p. 29) that she intended it to apply on this account and since it was a voluntary payment she had that right, [4] and the item must be deducted from plaintiff's recovery.

It is therefore considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the sum of Mexican $3207.47 together with costs.

2. Douglass v. Reynolds, 7 Pet. (U. S.) 113, Law. ed. Compare Montgomery v. Kellogg, 43 Miss. 486 cited by defendant.
3. Citing Wills v. Ross, 77 Ind. 1; Smith v. Thesman, 20 Okla. 133, 93 Pac. 977; King v. Batterson, 13 R. I. 117.
4. Cyc. XXX, 1228.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of | Cause No. 938

MOLLIE R. PARKER, Deceased. | Estate No. 328

..... | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against, the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of September, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) ROBERT R. PARKER.
Administrator,
c/o Shanghai Life Ins. Co.,
Shanghai, China.

March 27, 1920.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from December 1 to December 10, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	240148	508124	395	748667	181055	.....	23151759	2058055	.....	8.89	3555983	137520	.....	3.87
Peking-Mukden	265131	325473	3806	594410	57933	.....	17670874	.....	1415136	-8.01	3191201	.....	63079	-1.98
Tientsin-Pukow	157908	228463	8106	394477	.....	827	12954334	1997180	.....	15.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	40425	159718	3228	203371	42595	.....	4231490	228379	.....	5.40	801639	123261	.....	15.38
Shanghai-Nanking	107864	54843	3326	166033	22338	.....	5320941	832397	.....	15.64	1462764	102305	.....	6.99
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	48398	20794	1709	70901	10764	.....	2435023	183840	.....	7.55	656865	72972	.....	11.11
Cheng-Tai	20384	122356	242	142982	46789	.....	3046624	84853	.....	2.78	627616	28751	.....	4.58
Canton-Kowloon	22039	2672	700	25411	.....	276	905044	76821	.....	8.49	252774	10531	.....	4.17
Kirin-Changchun	20064	52312	238	72614	36283	.....	1748650	94622	.....	5.41	334778	.....	32898	-9.83
Taokow-Chinghua	6236	17640	373	24249	.....	2501	900698	20896	.....	2.32	214549	1664	.....	.78
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3546	15819	.....	19365	5077	.....	579695	215861	.....	37.24	184592	69338	.....	37.56
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	302	23	15	340	.....	584	27382	.....	18182	-66.40	5711	.....	13404	-234.70
Kaifeng-Honan	22827	20779	794	44400	9377	.....	1395634	465195	.....	33.33	264814	.....	17652	-6.67
Wuchang-Changsha	21172	14588	71	35831	7148	.....	1167916	905670	.....	77.55	299270	268189	.....	89.60
Ssu-Tsen	7301	14503	15	21819	7097	.....	611961	258873	.....	42.30	100482	24006	.....	23.89
TOTAL	983745	1558107	23018	2564870	422268	.....	76148025	5989324	.....	7.87	11953038	711504	.....	5.95

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: China's Thought on the Consortium

References: Pp. 101-104,106.

Questions: 1. What has caused the review of this question to be written now? 2. How many American banks are in the Consortium? 3. What is meant by a "live" subject and why is the Consortium considered to be one? 4. How many groups or divisions of thought are in China on this subject? 5. Give reasons why each group feels as it does. 6. Are reading and thinking synonymous in China? Give reasons and apply? 7. What is the meaning of "the pressure of civilization?" How has civilization "pressed" in China? 8. What are the results to be hoped and expected from the Consortium?

Topic 2: Lack of American Consular B'l'dgs in China

References: Pp. 114,116,118-119.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the title of the article? 2. How far back can the use of an eagle as a national coat-of-arms be traced? 3. Give examples of causes for the writing of this article. 4. Apply the Chinese ideas of "Face" to this matter. 5. Why does the writer blame "Democracy?" Is he correct in his conclusions?

Topic 3: Lord Grey approves the U. S. Treaty Course

References: Pp. 137-40.

Questions: 1. Who is Lord Grey of Falloden? 2. Why does he write the letter quoted here? 3. What ground has he for saying that "No charge of bad faith or repudiating signatures can be brought against the action of the United States Senate?" 4. Has the U. S. Senate ever before changed or repudiated a Treaty? 5. Why may a conflict occur between the American Executive and Legislative bodies, and not between the British bodies? 6. What is Lord Grey's interpretation of the covenant as regards British and American votes? 7. What seems to be his attitude toward the Lodge reservations?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Anti-Narcotic Movement

References: Pp. 104-5,123.

Questions: 1. What is a Narcotic? 2. What is the membership of the Anti-Narcotic Society in Tientsin? 3. What has been accomplished by the "Morphia Black List?" 4. Name some of the results of the Anti-Opium societies? 5. What do you judge to be the position of the association in Peking considering their annual report?

Topic 2: Traffic Regulation in Shanghai

References: Pp. 105-6.

Questions: 1. What is the cause of the editorial on this topic? 2. What work of the Council is recommended? 3. What is chief source of criticism? 4. What constructive suggestions are made? Are they practical? 5. What is a "safety-island?"

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Likin

References: Pp. 106-112.

Questions: 1. What are the Chinese characters for *likin*? 2. When was this tax first adopted? 3. What restriction is there on the amount? 4. It is frequently said that likin gives an advantage to foreign goods. Is this true? Explain. 5. What are the provisions of the Mackay Treaty as to likin. 6. With what other country has a similar treaty been made? 7. What has Sir Sohn Jordan done? 8. How much deficit must be made up if likin is abolished under the terms of the Mackay Treaty? 9. Do you see any mistake in the author's calculation? 10. Likin, it is said, checks the territorial division of labor. Explain. 11. Write a statement showing why, in your opinion, this form of taxation should or should not be abolished.

Topic 2: Trade with Siberia.

References: Pp. 140-146.

Questions; 1. What are the three lines along which co-operation has developed in Siberia? 2. What is meant by a consumers' society, a credit society, a producing society? 3. Which of these is most important in numbers? 4. Which of these developed first? 5. Who brought the consumers' societies to Siberia? 6. Where were the first of these Siberian societies formed? 7. What proportion of the farms, and of the families of Siberia are associated with co-operative societies? 8. Who are the chief opponents of these societies? Why? 9. Why is it important for the foreign business man to know about such societies? 10. Do you think that China is a good field for the development of co-operative societies? 11. Which of these three kinds is most important for China, which will be easiest to develop? 12. Suggested subject for debate; Resolved: That development of co-operative societies in China is more important than the development of corporations.

Topic 3: National Foreign Trade Convention

References: P. 134.

Questions: 1. In what city is the National Foreign Trade Convention of the United States to be held this year? 2. Why is this year's convention interested in Chinese trade? 3. Do you think that the Chinese should be interested in this convention? Why?